The New-York Times.

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OUR ARMY IN GEORGIA.

THE ADVANCE TOWARD ATLANTA

The Assault of Our Troops Upon Kenesaw Mountain.

The Result of the Effort---The Subsequent Flanking.

Generalship and Heroism of the Western Army.

The Military Policy of the Rebels in Georgia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7.

The Government is in constant telegraphic communication with the army in Georgia, and all dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN are at once forwarded direct to Gen. GRANT, at City Point. Gen. GRANT takes the deepest interest in the great campaign of the West, as well as in that conducted in Virginia under his own eye; and though the control of operations is with Gen. SHERMAN, yet he is actively aided by GRANT, both in the way of advice and otherwise.

The latest dispatches are dated at Marietta, which our army reached at the opening of this week. The real defensive line of the rebels in Northern Georgia is now the Chattahoochie River, some half a dozen miles north of Atlanta, though JOHNSTON will, of course, obstruct our advance to it for as long a time as possible. SHERMAN confidently expects to force the passage of the river without much loss, and with much less labor than it has cost for th mountain strongholds of the rebels, which he has in succession captured. Atlanta is elaborately fortified after the fashion of the first line before Petersburgh and the works around Richmond. It is very defensible, the region around, though not mountainous, being hilly, and furnishing many commanding positions. It can be fladked after we command the crossing of the Chattahoochie, by moving a short distance down the north bank of that stream, and then striking for Fayatieville, but that operation would be a perilous one for Gen. SHERMAN. Were the investment of the place feasible, and perhaps by rapid and skilful movement, and with our large army this may be accomplished, the whole problem of the war in the Southwest would be greatly simplified.

It is now known from captured documents that it is Jo. JOHNSTON's purpose to retreat from Atlanta as soon as it appears that the holding of that place would be too perilous or costly. And it is not probable either that his retreat will cover as great a sweep of country as has generally been supposed. It has been thought he would make for Augusta as soon as he found it necessary to leave Atlanta. But this would uncover the whole State to us, and the rebel Governor of Georgia, with whom JEFF. DAVIS is in perpetual hot water, and whom he greatly dreads, peremptorily objects to this, and insists on defending the State capital to the last extremity, under threat of rebellion against the Confederacy, and assuming control of all the Georgia and other troops he can find to defend the State. JOHNSTON, then, though he may be compelled to evacuate Atlanta, will retreat but a short distance eastward, when his policy will be to retard any further advance by SHERMAN, by operating upon the very long communications of the latter with all the cavalry he can command. The whole of the Georgia State militia are now in the army of JOHNSTON.

The situation in Georgia is considered to be on the whole both strong and hopeful. If Gen. SHERMAN can bring the army of JOHNSTON to a general battle before the close of the month, there is confidence that he will succeed in practically breaking it up.

The Rebels Reported to have Retreated from the Chattahoochie.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, July 7—1:30 P. M.

There has been no fighting since June 27, except skirmishing on the extreme right, during the movement to the Chattahooche River. The flank movement, which resulted in the evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain, was begun on the evening after the failure of the assault of the 27th. The enemy began the evacuation on the 30th of June, JOHNSTON is supposed to have crossed the Chatthoochee and in endeavoring to occupy the hill on the south side of the river, and opposite the mouth of Nickajack and Vetler's Creeks; but persons from the front on the 4th, report that opinions then prevailed that they were too late in effecting the crossing at the points named. SHERMAN has several good roads converging at Atlanta, which is not over twelve to fifteen miles distant from the river. We have no positive assurance of the passage of the Chattahoochee by either army. Probably the first that will be heard positively of this will be from Gen. SHERMAN himself.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. KING'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR BIG SHANTY, Wednesday, June 29, 1864—Night.

My last letter gave you details of proceedings up to the morning of the 23d. At that time the army had turned at the base of Kenesaw Mountain, twisting around it like a horse-shoe, although the right, under Gen. SCHOFIELD, extended to a considerable distance, terminating immediately between Pine Mountain and the Kenesaw, being at a distance of at least two miles from the latter. At this time Pine, South and Lost Mountains were in our possession, all three of which are noted earth giants, and repose off the real line, between our present situation and the region of Dallas. A few days after the assault and occupation of these eminences, I ascended Pine Mountain, in company with Judge FITCH, (the author of the "Annals of the Cumberland,") and with a spy glass could look over the Kenesaw down upon the rebellious Marietta. We could plainly see the prominent buildings, while our observation was particularly directed to the college, upon the roof of which were a collection of ladies, who seemed to be interesting themselves in the slaughter of those young men whom they had urged into treason's ranks. Upon the summit of the Kenesaw was also another squad of ladies, most of whom, out of curiosity, no doubt, were assisting their male friends in the destruction of the Yankees below. We could very plainly see that the location glistened with rebel cannon, and, unlike Buzzard Roost, the guns could be brought to bear upon the troops collected at the mountain's base.

A NIGHT ATTACK ON JUNE 23.

You will recollect that in my last I left the army at the base of Kenesaw Mountain, where for many days heavy skirmishing and wet weather had been rife.

On the morning of the 23d, everything living experienced a change. For a brief space, not a gun sounded along the line, and a silence of an unpleasant relish prevailed at Kenesaw. The gracious luminary of the day seemingly climbed the heavenly ascent with imperial gorgeousness, and with a wonderfully accelerated speed, and before he had pursued his bright course far up the arch of heaven, one of the most magnificent of diurnal existences had burst upon creation.

Toward midday, however, the booming of cannon, which had been commenced but a short time before, had waxed furious, and the whole army was in line of battle, and considerable infantry skirmishing was displayed before evening. On the whole, however, the artillery was mostly engaged, although the benefits of the lavish expenditure of ammunition, I am constrained to remark, were trifling, especially on the part of the excursionists and others upon the hill.

Just before evening all was quiet again, and that quiet remained undisturbed until near midnight, when a most terrible pounding was inaugurated in the centre.

About midway in the mountain, or say, three hundred yards from the base, the rebels had for some seven or eight days things their own way, with a battery of howitzers, and the incessant distribution of round, square, oval, oblong and slab-sided missiles into the ranks of HOOKER's and HOWARD's soldiers, had resolved them altogether out of patience.

For this exhibition of disregard, therefore, it was deemed expedient to inflict a sort of chastisement upon the hillside murderers, and old JOE HOOKER and his corps of monitors were nominated to move upon the works.

The job, however, was not of mean proportions, as behind those guns, which were to be so adroitly taken lie at least twenty thousand men. HOOKER made the advance with his entire artillery and infantry arm; but before he had proceeded a hundred yards the whole rebel centre came down and compelled a retrograde movement of our forces. In a few moments HOOKER and HOWARD went at them, with a portion of SCHOFIELD's corps in reserve, and after some hard fighting our troops managed to carry a line of rude rifle-pits. A very stubborn contest subsequently ensued, in which we lost many valuable lives. From the onset our artillery was deemed unserviceable, and was sent to the rear after the occupation of the first line of rifle-pits. Two more rude lines were carried, and before 3 o'clock in the morning the entire situation was occupied by HOOKER's troops, and has been maintained by them since. This gave us a complete occupation of the base of Kenesaw, and drives the rebels up the extreme sides and summit of the hill. In an assault their artillery cannot be brought to bear upon the storming party, although, of course, the advantages are wholly in their favor.

During this attack the rebel centre, which was probably the only portion of the Confederate army which participated in the conflict, was commanded by Major-Gen. LORING, who has been placed temporarily in command since the fall of Bishop POLK. The rebel centre is composed of three divisions, with an average of 7,000 men each.

The rebels fought with great desperation, and succeeded in leaving but few prisoners in their flight, although about 300 of their dead and wounded fell into our hands. Most of the prisoners, which numbered less than a hundred, belonged to the green organization known as the Georgia Infantry, who know as much about war as a jackass does about snipe hunting.

These Georgia troops are fast being gobbled up, as the most trivial encounter throws a score or more of them into our hands. In the way of desertions, too, they figure prominently, and, in fact, I may add their only exploits must come under that head. They form the most motley crowd imaginable, and are chiefly composed of old men and boys, with a sprinkling of middle-aged cowards. If they fight at all they certainly fight and run away; and in this connection I must do them the credit to say that they manifest no desire to "live to fight another day," although their love of life is unquestionable. To tell the truth, these Georgia State troops compose a crowd of ignorant ragamuffins and cowards, and are only fit to be wedded to some Northern Copperhead organization, an institution of which history will make no mention of services rendered in the field.

The loss on our side, in this night attack, could not have been much less than eight hundred in killed and wounded. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the gallant Gens. HOOKER and HOWARD, and no words can sufficiently be toned to fully chronicle the credit which is due their distinguished subordinate commanders and the legions of unknown heroes who have and shall have passed away.

Gen. HOOKER, I am oftentimes afraid, will not witness the termination of this war. He is a fearless hero. He seems to stake his existence against the execution of whatever he is daily appointed to carry out, and his fall need not unexpectedly be met by the Republic's friends. With my love and devotion for all the noble soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, I sincerely believe that the loss of HOOKER, above any other general officer, would produce the most universal gloom and desolation. God grant that no such calamity may overtake us in this critical era of our Nation's existence!

As I said before, the results of this successful night attack attaches to itself much importance. The exact military weight I do not fully comprehend, but I do know that its realization has elicited the warmest commendation from the General commanding, and from other military critics.

The Commanding General has complimented the participants for their exhibition of gallantry and promptitude in the advance in due form.

In all the engagements since the advance from Chattanooga have the veteran heroes of the Twentieth Corps participated. Their efficiency and *esprit du corps* is fully developed; their glorious behavior and eminent service, fully correspond with the bravery, ability and capacity of their indomitable leader. Further praise need not be bestowed upon the battle-scarred heroes of Lookout Mountain.

SKIRMISHING ON THE 24TH (FRIDAY.)

Friday was another day of skirmishing, resulting, however, in the loss of but a few men upon either side. The army had been somewhat contracted in the early part of the day, and about noon, out of spite, maybe, for the treatment experienced the night before, the rebels opened a shower of shell upon SCHOFIELD, which made the divisions commanded by COX and HASCHALL, to use a vulgar expression, "get up and dust," which they did to the astonishment of their assailants, who scampered up the hill, at the first exhibition of retaliation on the part of SCHOFIELD, who received slight assistance from HOWARD, who is always ready to render aid if he cannot get into a fight himself. Outside of this nothing of interest occurred beside the usual picket salutations, until Monday morning, the 27th inst., when a terrific battle was waged along the whole line.

THE DESPERATE ASSAULT ON MONDAY THE 27TH.

A desperate fight, and an unsuccessful attempt to carry Kenesaw Mountain by storm, took place on Monday, the 27th of June, in which the whole line was engaged for several hours.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN.

This noted eminence is a second Lookout among its fellows, and forms a complete barrier to our approach to Marietta. It is about four miles in length, at least 400 feet in height, difficult of ascent, but presenting, especially at a little distance, a most dignified appearance. I will add, here, that it is not necessary to carry the mountain by storm—no more so than it was to gain possession of the railroad through the Allatoona range by assault; and, further, Kenesaw is no such obstruction as Buzzard Roost. Yet, Gen. SHERMAN, disliking to again leave the railroad, as at Dallas, and believing that he could carry the mountain by storm, with the advice of his colleagues, attempted the rebel dislodgment at the point of the bayonet.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ASSAULT.

Notwithstanding Gen. SHERMAN has often made the remark that he "could cork-screw the rebel hounds out of Atlanta whenever he saw fit," it was believed by most every one that the capture of Kenesaw Mountain by assault was an event calculated upon before the cork-screwing process should again be put into operation. And when, upon Monday morning, the job was announced, every soldier and officer in the army was perfectly reconciled as to his individual part to be performed in the sanguinary programme.

The day was exceedingly warm, but otherwise pleasant; the roads in good order; the men in fine health and good spirits, and the powder dry.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE FORCES.

On account of the mountainous section of the country, I may say that our forces occupied a position in a *valley*, some three-quarters of a mile from the rebel front. The line of battle described an irregular semi-circle. McPHERSON commanded the left, with FRANK BLAIR upon his extreme. SCHOFIELD was upon the right, with COX on the extreme right; while THOMAS's gallant Army of the Cumberland, of course, occupied the centre, with HOOKER, for the first time since the advance, in reserve—or, at least, the divisions commanded by GEARY and BUTTERFIELD. The line ranged through swamps, into dense patches of woods, and over hills, indiscriminately. The advance was an acclivity from the word go. Vestiges of forests and second growth hung in broken patches on each flank, rendering cavalry operations extremely difficult. The centre, at least PALMER's and a portion of HOWARD's corps, occupied a bare, open plain, full of gullets and ravines, and only further diversified by a few stunted bushes and a solitary group of sugar-trees. The left was more eligibly located, and occupied territory from which it might hurl considerable destruction upon the enemy, without subjecting itself to much exposure. In front of LOGAN, particularly, a long ledge of rocks presented itself, inclosed by a further protection of a bevy of solid oaks. SCHOFIELD held a strong position in case he had to resist an attack, his corps being located upon the cleverest side of an elevation, partly hedged in and in process of cultivation, and partly left to its own ungrateful sterility.

The rebels, of course, had the hill, and swarmed upon it like—like lice upon a fig, with HARDEE upon their left, with four divisions, commanded by Gens. Frank Cheatham, Pat Cleburne, Walker and Bates, with Loring, (Polk's successor,) upon the right, with three divisions—his own, Tench's and Claiborne's, and Wither's, while that notorious one-armed, one-legged fighting devil, Hood, commanded the centre, composed of Stevens', Stewart's, Anderson's and Hindman's divisions.

THE BATTLE.

After a fearful crash of artillery the line from right to left advanced simultaneously, and at the start the rebel flanks wavered, and were the recipients of considerable punishment from BLAIR and COX. Before 9 o'clock the fighting was general and warm, especially in the centre. JEFF. C. DAVIS' division pitched in with a vim, and DAN MCCOOK, one of the most earnest and accomplished officers of the army, and a skillful brigade commander, fell mortally wounded early in the action. Two brigade commanders who succeeded him, Col. HARMAN and Col. SHANE, also fell mortally wounded at the head of their commands. Gens. JEFF. C. DAVIS and NEWTON, commanding divisions in the centre, bore the brunt of the storm. They fought their commands in an open field, and were for a long time exposed to an enfilading fire from the artillery of the entire rebel centre. Both divisions gave signs of wavering, but adroitly moved their artillery to the rear, and made preparations for a slight retrograde movement. All this was managed with a rapidity and diversity only to be witnessed upon a battle-field. Perceiving this, a host of the misguided wretches came down upon the retiring divisions like brooded vultures, and a scene of carnage and hand-to-hand fighting took place. In a moment portions of BUTTERFIELD's and GEARY's divisions got in, and the rebel hordes were pressed back with the rapidity they had but a few moments before exhibited in a different direction. Here it was where the hero HARKER fell, while gallantly leading his brigade up the heights. He fell mortally wounded, covered with blood and glory, while modestly yet manfully performing his paramount duties in the tumultuous scene. The two divisions had now passed the scene of their first encounter, and again the artillery was brought to bear on the runaway rebels. The whole artillery of the centre was brought to bear upon the devoted wretches of Hood's corps, while the infantry made prodigious efforts to scale the lofty Kenesaw. The half-dozen batteries of 12-pound Parrotts and howitzers barked fearfully, sending up volumes of murky smoke and myriads of sparkling flakes, while the incessant bursts seem to flap the very skies in their angry disputes and salutations. The centre made a few hundred yards in advance of their original lines, but, in plain words, they could not hold their position. JOHNSTON had all of his men at work—so did we—and his advantageous location a hundred times made up for the disparity of forces. But, until the cessation of hostilities, the war in the centre was vigorously and unceasingly urged, and throughout its duration it was difficult to conclude upon which side would perch victory, although our losses exceeded that of the enemy, at least two to one. The loss of one general officer and four Colonels killed attests the heat of the contest in the centre, while the number of killed, wounded and missing (there were but few of the latter) will reach the figure of 2,500 in the centre alone. One extraordinary and appalling feature of this fight was that three Commanders of a single brigade were successively killed.

On the right, protected as he was from an open fire of the enemy, SCHOFIELD gained many advantages and inflicted upon the enemy considerable loss. At the commencement, a large portion of HARDEE's corps was thrown into the centre for the purpose of crushing PALMER and HOWARD, while most of his artillery was retained to command a threatening aspect. This artillery opened upon SCHOFIELD's corps terrifically, but hurriedly moved away as COX and HASCHAL advanced. These two divisions made considerable headway and gained more ground than any other bodies during the day. This they did not hold, however, from the fact that their comrades could not perform their part of the job, and at the close, although they had some desperate fighting during the day, SCHOFIELD's forces maintained their original position without serious loss.

On the left the enemy had been more furious and persistent, and the fighting during the whole time had been sharp and effective. Gen. LOGAN's corps suffered the most, losing some six hundred men in killed and wounded. Early in the day LOGAN and FRANK BLAIR attempted to carry the eastern slope of the mountain and were nearly successful. Had they succeeded in so doing, the enemy would have been flanked and driven pell-mell into Marietta, but, at the proper time, (for them,) the rebels came down upon the struggling corps in vast numbers and made them relinquish the important point gained. The blow was so severe that the two corps were driven to their original ground, but after a rest the entire left and a portion of the Fourth Corps made another desperate attempt to carry the eastern extremity. But again were they repulsed, and attacked in turn by the enemy. Before 10 o'clock it became evident that no Kenesaw would ever be taken by assault, yet the struggle along the whole line increased in fury. The whole affair was a reckless tempting of peril, and a piling up of dead men's bones. But what cared the warriors of the West if the feat could be accomplished? It was a dire tumult; but there was no lamentation. It has become natural for this army to fight against mountains as well as men, and although they failed to carry the Kenesaw by assault, there is no abatement in their confidence of the Commanding-General's "cork-screwing" processes.

THE RESULT.

As I said in the commencement, the assault was an unsuccessful one; but no ground whatever was lost, and the army gave another proof of their excellent fighting qualities. The contest was waged with characteristic pertinacity until an order to cease firing had been given, when the line obeyed reluctantly, and proceeded to bury our dead. It was an utter impossibility to carry an eminence like Kenesaw, alive with artillery and soldiers.

At one time LOGAN and FRANK BLAIR were half way up the eastern slope, but the withering fire from a half dozen batteries completely dislodged them, and sent them in confusion back to their lines. SCHOFIELD's corps was also at least half way up the hill, but was ultimately compelled to relinquish its hold, or be slaughtered in its attempt to reach the summit. The fighting in the centre was mostly in an open field, and the troops engaged worked against every conceivable disadvantage. The entire centre, notwithstanding the terrible use of rebel cannon, advanced their lines and threw up rifle-pits and lunettes, and performed a glorious part in the day's battle.

The rebel loss, I do not think, will reach two thousand in killed and wounded, and we captured but about two hundred prisoners.

JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

There is a great deal of talk about the rebel army in our front, and a considerable speculation is rife as to its numerical strength. From all I can learn from those most likely to know, JOHNSTON's army has at the present time at least sixty thousand men, including all arms of the service, not including what was at first an organization of fifteen thousand "Georgia State troops," and not including FORREST's, RODDY's, and LEE's independent cavalry forces, which may at any time be brought up with the army proper.

The prisoners and deserters who have been brought in within a few days report that Gen. EWELL has been placed in command of the rebel Army of the Tennessee, and that JOE JOHNSTON goes to Virginia. I give you this latter item for what it is worth. CHICKAMAUGUA.

[NOTE.—Subsequently to the writing of the above letter, as our readers are aware, the rebel army was flanked from its position at Kenesaw Mountain by Gen. SHERMAN.—ED. TIMES.]

Guarding the Railroads South of Chattanooga.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. STEEDMAN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—1. The frequent depredations committed upon the communications between Bridgeport and the army in front, as well as the barbarities practiced by placing torpedoes under the track to blow up trains containing sick and wounded soldiers and citizens, demand the adoption of the most stringent measures to suppress these crimes and atrocities. To this end, all citizens, except Government employes, found within three miles of the railroad from Bridgeport to the Federal Army in Georgia, outside of the picket lines of any post or station of troops, after the 7th day of July, 1864, will be arrested and forwarded to these headquarters, to be tried before a Military Commission as spies, "found lurking" within the lines of the United States. All officers commanding troops within the district are charged with the execution of this order. Exceptions to this order will be made only by the General Commanding the District, or by superior authority, upon the most conclusive evidence that the party applying to be excepted is of undoubted loyalty, and that it is for the interest of the Federal arms that the exception be made.

2. Commanding Officers of forts and stations on the line of road mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, will keep constant patrols on the road between their respective stations, who will carefully examine the track and all the bridges and culverts, and if any part of the road be found dangerous for the passing of trains, they will signal and stop approaching trains, and report the condition of the track to the person in charge of such train. Daily patrols will also be made over the territory from which citizens are excluded by the foregoing paragraph. Guards stationed at bridges will inspect them after the passage of each train, and see that all fire that may be dropped from the engine is extinguished, and that the track and bridge is unimpaired by the passing train. In like manner all tunnels will be inspected by the guards stationed to protect them.

3. When any train, either railroad or wagon, or any battery, herd of cattle, mules or horses, arrive at any station, or post, in this district, with orders to proceed beyond, and the Commanding officer of such post or station shall deem the guard accompanying such property insufficient for its protection, he shall add to such guard a force sufficient, in his opinion, to protect it to the next station, where it will be relieved if necessary, by a detail made in accordance with this paragraph, in such cases, reporting by telegraph to these headquarters the strength of such additional guard. By command of

Maj.-Gen. STEEDMAN.

S. B. MOE, Capt. and A. A. G.

List of Wounded in the Field Hospital of the Eighteenth Army Corps,

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR PETERSBURGH, Va., SUNDAY, July 3.

F D Pratt, F, 1st Conn—thigh.	Corp Chas E Williams, I, 48th N Y—leg.
Geo W Enos, G, 10th N Y A—hip.	John Farrell, D, 21st Conn—head.
Wm Clarkson, I, 48th N Y—back.	Capt E T Goodrich, H, 8th Conn—hip.
Benj Judd, M, 10th N Y A—bowels.	John Gorman, G, 12th N H—leg.
J F Sutton, G, 21st Conn—hands.	S H Billington, D, 8th Me—arm.
Wm H Redfern, A, 10th N Y A—leg.	Lt Wm Gee, M, 2d P V A—arm.
J Morrille, F, 117th N Y—side and arm.	J H Locke, D, 25th Mass—head.
Sergt J Glover, D, 8th Conn—head.	Robert Horman, C, 118th N Y—head.
S C Burnett, A, 188th P V—finger.	Chas S Harris, K, 48th N Y—leg.
1st Lt H P Wilson, D, 142d N Y—back.	F R Bunker, F, 23d Mass—leg.
A H Cleveland, H, 9th Maine—thigh.	Joseph Luckman, C, 112th N Y—hand.
A B Grommon, B, 10th N Y Art—leg and hand.	J Flint, H, 8th N Y—leg.
Jas Donnely, F, 139th N Y—leg.	Robert Bonner, D, 2d P V A—head.
Chas Lake, H, 10th N Y Art—arm.	J McKay, C, 118th N Y—foot.
J Miller, I, 47th N Y—hip.	A McAndrew, B, 9th N J—finger.
J Stewart, C, 8th Me—head.	H Shinster, A, 2d P V A—hip.
J McCardell, E, 2d P V A—both legs.	S Holly, H, 89th N Y—shoulder.
B Crandell, K, 81st N Y—arm.	H Zimmerman, A, 188th P V—bowels.
A Vicery, H, 8th Maine—both shoulders.	Enos Frost, I, 96th N Y—back.
Samuel Pattan, I, 2d P V A—head.	Thos Cook, C, 188th P V—leg.
Chas Dean, D, 8th Maine—shoulder.	H S Surdan, A, 89th N Y—hip.
J J Still, C, 97th P V—leg.	S F Barker, A, 76th P V—hip.
R McNally, E, 48th N Y—hand.	John Battano, A, 76th P V—scalp.

The Portland Convention.

PORTLAND, Thursday, July 7.

The First District Republican Convention to day nominated JOHN LYNCH, ESQ., of Portland, for Congress.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7.

WILSON'S MEN COMING IN.

Arrivals from in front of Petersburgh show that up to yesterday morning the same quietude that had prevailed for several weeks still subsisted. Considerable parties of WILSON's men, who had scattered and been separated during the raid and action at Reams, are constantly coming in, thus materially reducing the number of our captured. These, at first put at three thousand, have been so much reduced that returns show that our losses will come inside of the estimate of LEE's official report, which puts it at one thousand men.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN AND THE CURRENCY.

It is authoritatively understood that Secretary FESSENDEN will not attempt a contraction of the currency, as he considers the task at present an impossible one.

THE IMPERFECT MONITORS.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War will shortly resume its sittings, and, it is understood, will first of all take up the consideration of the last batch of monitors, whose defects are a matter of notoriety.

CONGRESSMEN LEAVING WASHINGTON.

Not more than a baker's dozen of Congressmen remain in Washington. Senator SUMNER is still here, and will remain for four or five days longer.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

Two-thirds of the stock of the new Metropolitan Railroad of Washington was to-day subscribed for.

THE PAMPHLET EDITION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The Government pamphlet edition of the Internal Revenue Bill, passed at the last session of Congress, will, it is expected, be ready for distribution in a few days. It is now in the hands of the public printer.

SALE OF GEN LEE'S EFFECTS.

A public sale of some of the household effects of Gen. R. E. LEE, is advertised in the Alexandria papers as to commence on the 19th inst, in that town.

OFFICERS DISMISSED.

The orders heretofore issued dismissing the following officers have been confirmed: Capt. W. GEORGE, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, for insubordination; Capt. W. H. SPAIN, Eighty-fifth New-York, drunkenness and disobedience of orders; Capt. JOHN LAVENBURG, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, absence without leave; Assistant Surgeon S. C. SMITH, First Alabama Cavalry, habitual drunkenness, etc. By direction of the President, Second Lieut. GEORGE ANDERSON, Sixth United States Infantry, has been dropped from the rolls of the army, to date from Sept. 18, 1863—he having deserted the service of the United States at that date.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following are the deaths of New-York soldiers in the Washington hospitals to-day: Lieut. Michael K. Barclay, Company K, Seventh Artillery; Daniel P. Collins, Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth; James B. Crouch, Company I, One Hundred and Forty-eighth; Wm. Roberts, Company I, Seventh Artillery; Corporal Wm. E. Reynolds, Company I, Sixth Heavy Artillery; James McDermott, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS.

It is roughly calculated that Congress during its late session appropriated over one thousand millions of dollars, including the bounties to new troops to be paid from the special income tax.

THE STATIONERY CONTRACT.

The contract for supplying stationery to the Interior Department, and the Pension, Land, Interior and Census Bureaus for the ensuing fiscal year, has been awarded to PHILLIPS & SOLOMONS, of this city.

RECRUITING IN REBEL STATES.

It is said by members of Congress, that regulations are to be adopted by which no State shall have an undue or prior advantage over another in recruiting in rebel States, as authorized by the act further to provide for calling out the national forces, and that the State agents will all have an equal start upon that business.

SALE OF GEN. LEE'S PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Gen. LEE's personal property, which has been condemned by the United States District Court, is to be sold at Alexandria on the 19th inst. Some of the households are of an elegant description, and a number are rare and valuable.

Deaths of Soldiers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 6.

The following are the deaths in the Chesapeake Hospital, since the latest report:

John H. Moore, 10th New-Hampshire, July 2.
George Edwards, 58th Pennsylvania, July 3.
William Gibson, 139th New-York, July 4.
J. H. Frederick, 3d New-Hampshire, July 6.

DEATHS IN THE HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

William McGuff, 55th Pennsylvania, July 3.
C. H. Davis, 27th Massachusetts, July 3.
O. Hayward, 148th Ohio, July 3.
Joseph Read, 16th New-York Artillery, July 3.
Joseph A. Porter, 5th Pennsylvania, July 3.
H. R. Horton, 7th Rhode Island Artillery, July 4.
George F. Smithley, 2d Pennsylvania, July 4.
Eben Farrar, 96th New-York, July 4.
A. C. Hay, 143d Ohio, July 4.
J. C. Hinman, 10th New-York Artillery, July 5.
Wm. H. Paine, 117th New-York, July 5.
Alex. Nobles, 143d Ohio, July 5.
Henry Gardner, 2d U. S., colored, July 5.
Samuel Council, civilian, July 5.

No news from the front to-day. All quiet at the latest accounts.

Later from New-Orleans and Memphis.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, July 7.

The steamers *Empress* and *Leviathan*, from New-Orleans on the 30th ultimo, and the *City of Alton*, from Memphis yesterday, have arrived here, but they bring no news.

The steamers from New-Orleans report all quiet along the river.

A moderate amount of cotton was offering in New-Orleans, and holders were asking $1 65 for Middling. No sales were made on the 30th. The sales the day previous amounted to 200 bales at $1 45@$1 46½ for good ordinary, and $1 37 for ordinary.

There was nothing doing in groceries.

For all kinds of Western produce and provisions there was an active inquiry, and holders were asking higher rates.

Flour $9@$9 50 for ordinary to good.

The Memphis cotton market was dull, and prices nominal.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 5.

The celebration yesterday was the most general and enthusiastic ever known in this State. Dr. BELLOWS delivered an oration here, receiving the most hearty applause to passages denouncing the monarchical schemes in Mexico, and rejoicing over the probable death of Slavery.

The steamer *Golden City* sailed to-day with 200 passengers and $1,155,000 in bullion.

Arrived ships *Alabama*, Liverpool; *Derby*, Hong Kong.

Mining stocks are stiffer. Gould & Curry sold at $1,670 per foot to-day.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention is now in session.

Gen. Dix and Gov. Seymour—The National Guard to be Increased by a Draft.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 7.

In the case of Gen. DIX, Gov. SEYMOUR instructs the District-Attorney to enforce the laws of the State, irrespective of the alleged order of the President to Gen. DIX to resist the process of the courts.

The Governor has ordered the militia force of this State to be increased to 75,000 men by a draft, pursuant to the law for organizing the National Guard. The enrollment for this purpose is completed.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Additional Details of General Hunter's Raid.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

An Address from the Virginia Legislature.

Spirit of the Press---About the Fourth of July---The Abuse of England.

Richmond papers of July 4, the receipt of which we have already acknowledged, furnish us the following extracts in addition to those previously given:

FLAG-OF-TRUCE LETTERS.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EXCHANGE, RICHMOND, Va., July 1, 1864.

1. All letters to go North by flag-of-truce must be sent to this office.

2. Each letter must be inclosed in a separate envelope, and addressed to me, Bureau of Exchange, Richmond, Va.

3. No letter must exceed in length one page of ordinary-sized letter paper, and its contents be confined strictly to personal or family matters. No letter alluding to the movements or localities of troops will be permitted to pass.

4. Each letter must contain a United States postage stamp, or its equivalent in silver or United States currency.

These regulations will be rigidly enforced, and no letter transmitted in which they are not strictly observed. RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Official: W. H. HATCH, Captain and A. A. G.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 2.

The great national festival of the United States will be celebrated this year with uncommon spirit. On the last anniversary GRANT occupied Vicksburgh; this Fourth, crowning glory of all, he is to take Richmond. With the capture of Richmond the war is to end, the principal rebels be executed, the plantations and negroes of the South pass to Northern proprietors, its mighty States dwindle into subjugated territories, and the Republic move on with a momentum and majesty which will astonish and overawe the world. The American eagle, with one wing overshadowing the Atlantic and the other the Pacific, and with the Southern Confederacy struggling helplessly in his talons, will soar aloft, giving a scream that will scare the British Lion out of his wits, and make the Gallic Cock "skedaddle" like a Shanghai. Oh, puissant and irresistible Ulysses! Oh, memorable and immortal 4th of July, 1864!

We consider it an unfortunate thing that the 4th of July does not occur in December. The thermometer ought to indicate the freezing point when a man reads the Declaration of Independence to a Northern audience at such a time as this. He must be a cool man naturally, and ought to have a refrigerator for a rostrum, who has the face to go through that document before a public assembly, from the clause which asserts that "*all Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed*," down to the final article in the long list of royal outrages—"*he has excited domestic insurrection among us.*" There is not a wrong alleged nor a grievance enumerated in that instrument which LINCOLN has not perpetrated and surpassed. To denounce a defunct King of England for deeds which an American President is emulgized for performing, is an enterprise which no ordinary mortal would undertake in this weather.

These are the circumstances which must add to the difficulty of such a performance. Such, for example, as the fact that "the day they celebrate" dawned from the sky of that Virginia which they are now seeking to rend and devour; that it was RICHARD HENRY LEE, delegate from Virginia, who, by instructions from his constituents, rose in that dreadful hour, and moved the resolution of Independence; that it was THOMAS JEFFERSON, of Virginia, who drafted the Declaration whose anniversary they celebrate; that it was GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Virginia, whose mighty chieftainship made that Declaration good. To add new glories to the Fourth of July by crushing Virginia forever to the dust, is a conception which could enter none but the brains of a "peculiar people." To carry among their trophies on the Fourth a shattered lamp whose golden light illumined the midnight that blackened between Bunker Hill and Yorktown, a triumph that no hearts but theirs could glory in.

Happily for us, they can enjoy that feast only in imagination. Their demi-god ULYSSES has failed to furnish their populace the promised entertainment. The capture of Richmond on the Fourth of July, has not come off according to the programme. Nevertheless, let the Northern patriots be content. If they have not taken the capital they have burned the farm-houses, devastated the fields, and plundered the defenceless population of a State which gave them the Aaron, whose lips pronounced the Declaration of their freedom, and the Moses whose valor led them through the desert.

The only doctrine of the whole Declaration which the North can consistently rejoice in, is that which asserts the equality of man, and which is the solitary blunder in that great document. That all men are created equal, that they are equal politically, morally or socially; that they are equals in any other than a religious sense, is too evident an absurdity gravely to discuss. But this single falsity has swallowed up in the Northern mind all the great truths and principles of constitutional liberty. It is this, as applied specially to the ignorant and debased Africans, which is the mainspring of the most infernal war known in modern times. It is this which blinds the North to the supreme folly of celebrating their own freedom by endeavoring to enslave others; of degrading themselves to the level of the black and endeavoring to produce by miscegenation that uniformity which the God of Nature had forbidden, and of glorying in their shame.

THE CASE OF E. A. POLLARD.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 2.

The letters of Mr. EDWARD A. POLLARD and the Captain of the *Greyhound* to Lord LYONS, extracts from which we published yesterday, present the Government of Lord RUSSELL to us under a new and not very desirable point of view. The *Greyhound*, it seems came out of Wilmington unpursued and unseen by the vigilant Yankees, for whom Lord RUSSELL and his man Friday at Washington entertain such profound respect, and to whose wishes they habitually pay so much deference. She was captured one hundred and twenty-five miles out at sea, far beyond the waters claimed by the United States, with the British flag flying over her, and carried into Boston for trial and adjudication. A more daring outrage was never perpetrated at sea. The Yankees had just as much right to capture a vessel lying in the dock of Plymouth, or in the river at London, or indeed to walk into Buckingham Palace and take their choice of the Queen's jewels, as they had to take this ship, under the flag of her nation sailing upon the high seas. In such case, the law of nations places a vessel on the same footing with the residence of a person on shore. It is the home of the persons in it for the time being, and its deck is as sacred as the hearth of the homestead.

We took occasion to say, some time ago, that this is the most disgraceful period of British history, with the exception, perhaps, of that space of time included in the reign of CHARLES II. The little excitement this outrage has caused, and the tardy steps taken by Lord LYONS to redress it, afford abundant proof of the truth of this position. If he had the honor of his country at heart he would have at once demanded the instantaneous and unconditional release of Mr. POLLARD, and his remission to precisely that condition in which he would have been had he never been interrupted in his voyage. He should have demanded, further, that his property be returned to him, and all the expenses he has incurred be paid by the captors. The demand should have been as stern and imperative as though Mr. POLLARD had been dragged from a private house in Liverpool or London. In other days—when the first or the second PITT was in power—when HAWKE and NELSON asserted the power of Great Britain on the sea, and WOLFE and WELLINGTON maintained her honor on the land—such an outrage would have been visited with the most summary chastisement. It is not so now. Mr. POLLARD is not only thrown into prison, but he is compelled to repeat an application to Lord LYONS for his release.

It is clearly established that the British flag is no protection against injustice if the party offering such be strong enough to

British flag, even on the high seas, affords no protection against Yankees.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of July 4, publishes an extremely long and prosy address from the Virginia Legislature to the soldiers from that State now in the field. It rehearses the history of the country from old Colonial times, shows how the Anti-Slavery spirit grew up in the North, alludes to the JOHN BROWN raid, and says:

"It was at this critical juncture of our history, in November, 1859, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was chosen President of the United States. He was an obscure man, but little known at the South, whose life was a chequered book from which texts of various and conflicting significance could be drawn, to puzzle public expectation. But there was one text graven on the pages of this book that admitted of but one reading. Mr. LINCOLN was the author of that hideous sentiment that the States of the Union could not remain part Free and part Slave States—*that they must be wholly free or wholly slave*. And as the Southern States had never evinced a desire or design to impose their institutions on the Free States, it followed as of logical sequence, that Mr. LINCOLN thought the Free States were bound, by a manifest destiny, to crush out the Slavery institution in the South. This shocking sentiment, which could only be made practical through seas of blood, endeared Mr. LINCOLN to a people already educated to that cruel issue.

* * * * * * *

We shall not delay to expose the shallow artifice by which he wantonly drew from the South the first fire at Sumter, and thus covered over his purposes with the deceptive semblance of defensive war. We desire to trace this flood of wickedness to its truthful source, and to present its real authors in unveiled deformity to the execration of mankind. This proclamation of President LINCOLN was the declaration of war by the Executive of the Federal Government, without the sanction of Congress. The language of the Constitution in regard to the question of war is too explicit to be misapprehended: 'Congress shall have power to declare war,' says the Constitution; and yet, in bold usurpation of this vital grant, so essential to the national safety, Mr. LINCOLN grasped these forbidden powers, and of his own despotic will plunged the country into this terrible war.

Virginia met the insolent usurpation with a prompt denial of his right to call out troops; but the conduct of the people of the Free States had now forced the extreme issue of revolution upon the acceptance of her statesmen. The last issue of war was pressed right down upon them. There was no delay, no time of parley given. The whole people of the Free States had sanctioned the usurpation of Mr. LINCOLN with a headlong enthusiasm, and as one man had rushed to arms at his command.

Virginia statesmen held but short council on the occasion. With a clear sagacity they pushed aside the flimsy pretences of '*restoring the Union*,' with which the movement was veiled, and accepted undisguised facts alone for judgment. * * *

Citizen-soldiers, you stand at the bidding of your native State to repel this cruel invasion, and drive back this insolent pretension to overthrow your rights of self-government. It would gratify our State pride to follow you over the battle-fields of this gigantic struggle, and chronicle your heroic gallantry in action, or record your high bearing in the war counsels of our countrymen, but with a becoming delicacy we forbear the task. Each State of our Confederacy, with a just and generous energy, has sent forth her sons to repel this vandal invasion of their common rights. These brave men, converged in one column, have been always hurled upon the enemy in united power.

Ours shall not be the envious task to sever that column, and boldly claim distinction of merit and courage, where all have alike struggled through the heat and burden of the day.

Soldiers of Virginia, it matters not at what distant post the calls of duty may have led you. Wherever this address may reach you, we pray you to give it a careful study. It is designed to be the enunciation of the highest principles of your political freedom, and a declaration to the world of the confidence your native State reposes in your valor."

HUNTER'S RETREAT.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 30.

The Lynchburgh papers, received yesterday, give us some particulars of HUNTER's retreat from his late demonstration on that city. On reaching Salem, he determined to continue his retreat to Christiansburgh, with the intention of pushing on to the lead mines and salt works; but hearing that Gen. MORGAN had returned from Kentucky with 5,000 men, HUNTER took the road leading to the Sweet Springs. He found MCCAUSLAND unexpectedly in his front, who captured ten or twelve pieces of artillery, twenty-five or thirty wagons, two or three hundred prisoners and two hundred horses; but our infantry not being near enough to support him, he lost all but six pieces of the artillery, but with them and the other captures Gen. MCCAUSLAND withdrew to a strong position on a spur of the mountain, and HUNTER attempted to continue his retreat.

With the captured guns MCCAUSLAND shelled the enemy's train so severely, that they blew up their caissons and destroyed a large portion of their train.

Our loss was slight, with the exception of Capt. SHEFFEY's command. He had been ordered to hold a certain position at all hazards, when he was surrounded and lost heavily. The enemy finally got extricated from our cavalry and continued his retreat.

Gen. ECHOLS and Maj. DORMAN, who are in that part of the State, have blockaded the roads at a number of points as far out as the Sweet Springs, in such a manner as to enable the cavalry under MCCAUSLAND and IMBODEN, together with a force under Gen. EDWARD JACKSON from the front, to inflict immense damage on the enemy.

In their march through Salem they were pursued so closely that they did not steal anything. They had several hundred negroes and a large amount of stolen property with them.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* makes the following extracts from a letter written by a lady in Roanoke, describing the atrocities committed by the Yankees in passing through that section:

"The Yankee army passed through this village on Tuesday morning last, and pillaged the houses of everything they could carry off with them. I am, for the first time in my life, a beggar. I cannot describe, or you imagine, what they have done to us. They not only stole my cow, flour, meal, meat, lard, and, in fact, everything we had to eat, but they rifled our trunks, took all my gold and silver money, my silver plate, and every kind of kitchen utensils, knives and forks, cups, saucers, &c., and they tore the clothes up and stole my children's clothes, and, indeed, all and every thing. They made a road through our front yard and tore down our fences, grazed our oats, and destroyed nearly everything we had.

They not only done us so, but our neighbors were treated likewise. The negroes insulted the ladies, and one buck nigger smacked a young girl's face not far from us. One General rode up and told my servant woman if she would go he would take her up behind him. She told him she did not want to go, as she had a good master. They had these Kathairon notes that usually come around hair-oil, and paid one man in front of our house a $5 note to go with them; he did go; he had been working for us two or three months, but did not belong to us.

You never saw such destruction in all your life. The people that told them they were for the Union, were treated worse than the others. They called them d——d liars and other vile names. The next morning I did not have a dust of flour or meal, not a teacupfull, and not a ear of corn to send to mill. We were in a destitute condition truly; but, thank God, some of our friends, not so near the road, who were more fortunate, came in and very kindly offered to loan us. If they had not been so closely pursued they would have fired our houses. They say when they come again it will be with fire and sword."

FROM NORTH GEORGIA.

The special correspondent of the Atlanta *Register*, writing from Gen. JOHNSTON's army, June 24, says:

"Another clear, bright day has come and gone, and the decisive struggle at the front has not yet begun. It is evident that SHERMAN intends to swindle us out of Atlanta, if possible, by the flanking process, or fight, if fight he must, as near the city as he can get. He could have had a battle, we presume, any day within the last three or four weeks if he had been in search of anything of the sort; but his object seems to be to avoid the issue of battle as long as possible. If this masterly inactivity should prove his ruin in the end, he will have nobody to blame for it but himself. That such will be the upshot of the business there can be no doubt.

All sorts and sizes of rumors were afloat to-day, but as we do not often deal in that line, we shall retail none of them at this writing.

We learn from gentlemen who came from Marietta on the evening train, that all was quiet along the lines to-day, except the customary activity among the skirmishers and artillerists.

We regret to announce that Col. E. C. COOK, who commanded BROWN's brigade in the assault on the enemy's intrenchments day before yesterday, and was wounded during the fight, died in Marietta last night at 12 o'clock. His wife, accompanied by Gen. JOHN L. T. SNEED, of Memphis, reached his bedside a very short time before he expired. His remains were brought to Atlanta this afternoon, and will be taken to Griffin to-morrow for interment.

From some unknown causes we have received no telegraphic dispatches from any quarter to-night."

The Richmond *Examiner* of June 30 says:

"Through the Signal Corps, upon whom we are just now entirely dependent for all our information from the South, we learn, upon the authority of a general officer at Atlanta, that HARDEE bore the brunt of the attack mentioned in Gen. JOHNSTON's dispatch, published yesterday; and that the loss of the enemy was *very* great—similar to that sustained by the enemy when they attacked our position at Cold Harbor."

MORGAN'S RAID.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 2.

Gen. MORGAN has returned to Virginia, and we have learned from a gentleman who has just arrived from Saltville, the following facts respecting his raid. We need not enumerate the towns taken by MORGAN, for a full account of his movements, gleaned from Northern papers, has been published already. The fruits are these: Twenty-one hundred men carried into Kentucky upward of eighteen hundred brought back. Seven hundred dismounted men procured good horses, and all the command were supplied with fresh horses. Twenty-seven hundred Yankees were captured and paroled, amongst them Gen. HOBSON, the man who captured MORGAN in Ohio. HOBSON was sent in company with one of MORGAN's Majors, to Cincinnati, to negotiate the exchange of 700 of MORGAN's men now in captivity. In the event of his failure to accomplish a favorable result, he has to come within our lines and surrender himself up to MORGAN. Such are some of the substantial fruits of MORGAN's work in Kentucky, in which his destruction of Yankee property is not included.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 30.

Information was received here yesterday that four hundred Yankees and Tennesseans, under one Capt. KIRK, came over into Western North Carolina, and on the morning of Tuesday, the 28th inst., captured Camp Vance at Morgantown, and took three hundred Junior Reserves prisoners. We have no particulars of this affair. In the absence of all information we can only say, hurrah for Gen. HOLMES!

THE FOOD QUESTION.

THE MARKETS.

From the Richmond Examiner, June 30.

The markets, notwithstanding the siege of Richmond, as announced by GRANT, have been better supplied and easier the present week than for several months past. The substantials of life and the fruits of the season are cheaper, too, and people begin to wonder whether GRANT had not better keep up his invisible siege, if these are the good results to flow from it.

TOMATOES TWENTY DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 2.

Tomatoes, about the size of an English walnut, made their appearance in the Second Market for the first time this season, on Thursday morning. They were held at *twenty-four* dollars per dozen, but the holder failed to dispose of them at that price. Yesterday, however, they were again brought out and offered at *twenty* dollars per dozen, when, strange to say, a purchaser was found.

PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 2.

There arrived in this city yesterday 269 Yankee prisoners, including the following officers, all of whom were captured at Ream's Station, on the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad, on the 29th ult.: Maj. T. McLennard, Twenty-second New-York Cavalry; Capts. H. C. Pike, Company D, Third Ohio; A. M. Benson, Company H, First District Columbia Cavalry; F. S. Chase, Company H, Second Ohio Cavalry; Benj. Bennett, Company G, Twenty-second New-York; First Lieuts. J. H. Kane, Company I, First Connecticut; B. M. Whittemore, Company C, Fifth New-York; Second Lieuts. M. Chowdery, Company D, Second Ohio; G. B. Dyer, Company E, First Connecticut; Surgeon D. R. Vanslack, Twenty-second New-York; Assistant Surgeons O. H. Adams, Eighth New-York, and Patrick Harvey, Fifth Pennsylvania. From an inspection of the roll of these prisoners there seems to be a vast preponderance of the foreign element among them. They were consigned to the Libby.

EXCHANGE NOTICE.

RICHMOND, Va., June 27, 1864.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 11.—All officers and men of the Vicksburgh capture of July 4, 1863, who reported for duty either at Enterprise, Miss., Demopolis, Ala., Jonesboro', Tenn., Vienna, Natchitoches, Shreveport or Alexandria, La., at any time prior to April 1, 1864, and whose names have been forwarded to me by the proper officers, are hereby declared exchanged.

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.

Supplementary Draft in the Second District Yesterday—List of Names Drawn in the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, New-Lotts, Flatlands and New-Utrecht.

A supplementary draft for 115 men, deficient in the previous supplementary draft in the Second Congressional District, took place yesterday morning, at the office of Provost-Marshal MADDOX, in Grand-street, Eastern District. The following are the names of the persons drawn:

SIXTH WARD.

Regan, O 545 Columbia.	Lough, I, 236 Union.
Metcalf, W A 68 President.	Richardson, W S 77 President.
Anderson, J 99 Sackett.	Boyles, H 124 Atlantic.
Woodworth, B 95 Sackett.	Camaal, T 61 President.
Brennan, P 127 Henry.	Gahay, A 72 Hamilton.
Blassons, F 182 Amity.	Zoebissch, C A 259 Clinton.
Smith, J 286 Hicks.	Dillon, L 392 Hicks.
Haas, L 92 Harrison.	Doherty, W J 43 W Warren.
Taylor, M 32 Carroll.	Leech, J T G, 301 Court.
Linch, J 62 Carroll.	Manson, J 144 Degraw.
Lynch, J 109 Sackett.	Fushman, J 8 Beach-place.
Murray, P 33 Hamilton-av.	Kenny, P 1 Degraw Cot'ge.
Franks, H 30 Sackett.	Bayne, C 186 Clinton.
Cork, Wm 102 Union.	Murthy, Ed 16 Pacific.
Keegan, Geo 31 Sackett.	Pratt, Jas J 233 Henry.
Hines, Tim 29 Amity.	Bauer, Fred 257 Henry.
Hartigan, J 316 Hicks.	

EIGHTH WARD.

Strong, Chas C 18th.	Roderich, A 20th.
Schmaekenberfl, A 3d-av.	Hegerman, A 40 17th.
Brock, Chas, 7th-av.	Smith, John 18th.
Cayword, D R 22d.	Bergen, P G, 18th.
Van Brunt, 36th.	

NINTH WARD.

Dusten, Henry Sumter.	Franklin, M Bergen.
Graham, W Pacific.	Tillman, Wm Pacific.
Swan, Chas Vanderbilt-av.	Matthews, Jos Classon-av.
McGuire, R Flushing-av.	Knox, Robt Kosciusko.
Neil, John H Bergen.	Hasting, Chas McDougal.
Smallman, Jos Classon.	Johnson, Robt P Fulton.
Evans, Rich Broadway.	Fagan, A Walworth.
Eangle, Cudler 2 Broadway.	Bartow, H A Walworth.
Blaney, Chas Monroe.	Elim, John Bergen.
Sister, Tim Underhill-av.	Wright, Geo H Bergen.
Luce, John Lafayette-av.	Merchant, R D Atlantic-av.
Smith, G W Brooklyn-av.	Collins, Thomas Baltic.
Smith, S B DeKalb-av.	Daley, John Reid-av.
Rourke, J Atlantic-av.	Mehan, John Dean.
Kelly, Simon Pacific.	Kelley, Peter Atlantic.
Brown, Geo Bergen.	McClosky, J Spencer.
Geary, S D Van Buren.	Banta, T M Quincy.
Benet, Geo Spencer.	McWilliams, W Spencer.
McLorty, P 787 Pacific.	Wheeler, Ed H Walworth.
Pope, J Marcy and Ellery.	Webb H F cor Gates-av.
Daly, John Butler.	Keenan, Pat 765 Pacific.
Chapman, Wm Patchin-av.	Butrick, Co Van Buren.
Hugo, C Walworth.	Allen, Geo Bergen.
Kipp, P Myrtle and Gates.	Casey, John Dean.

TENTH WARD.

Eborly, Hy 250 Smith.	Pine, Charles 351 Smith.
Fenn, J S 190 White.	Colby, C K 286 Union.
Lytchenburger, J 62 Pacific.	Alleanme, A 59 Douglass.
Post, J A 214 Livingston.	Stoddard, Ed 320 Dean.
Benedict, W C 394 Atlantic.	Derrick, T C 273 Dean.
Chapman, J 283 Pacific.	Laurel, J 388 Atlantic.
Boyle, Hy 5 Flatbush-av.	Casey, John — Baltic.
Colline, J Carroll nr Nevin.	Mumford, J H 120 Bergen.
Atless, Chas 276 Court.	Dietrich, Aug 871 Atlantic.
Fitzgerald, M 83 Wyckoff.	Harper, Wm Jr, Bergen.
Donovan, C 151 Smith.	Schemidher, J B 305 Sack't.
Warne, Ed 350 Pacific.	Plimpton, E D Carroll-pl.

TWELFTH WARD.

Taylor, Michael 5 Church.	Brown, Thos Van Brunt.
Riley, Pat Van Brunt.	Johnson, Thos Dyckman.
Boyle, T 392 Hamilton-av.	Jocklin P 99 Hamilton-av.
Murphy, Pat Columbia.	Johnson, J Walcott.
Nolan, Wm Walcot.	Riley, Pat Van Brunt.
Gleason, M Van Brunt.	Churchwell, Thos Luquer.
Collins, John Conovan.	McGrath, John King.
Kernal, Geo Van Brunt.	Haynes, Geo Dyckman.
Roepke, Wm Summit.	Burch, Gus 1 Huntington.
Rock, Conrad Dyckman.	O'Hara, John — Partition.
Lucke, Ernst Dyckman.	Bradley, Jas Van Brunt.
Kemp, Thos Centre.	Heran, N Van Brunt.
Flynn, Chas Commerce.	Shea, Thos Walcott.
Ellsworth, S — Van Brunt	Hilt, Henry Centre.
Mountain, M Luqueer.	Cellaway, Geo Van Brunt.
Monaghan, Pat Walcott.	Hopkins, Jos Van Brunt.
Birdsall, G M 33 Huntington	Hennessey, Jas Walcott.
Brady, Wm Tremont.	Sweeney, John Colson.
Smith, Fred Sullivan.	Kelliger, Jas Dyckman.
Keag, Jacob — Walcott.	Coriland, R Van Brunt.
Redfield, Caffin Conover.	Preskee, P 1 Summit.
Paulsen, J C 5 Huntington.	McNelley, And Van Brunt.
Davis, Dan T Bowne.	McQuirk, Pat King.
Mathews, Wm 7 Nelson.	Kenneley, Jos Clinton.
Bonhan, Pat Van Brunt.	McGuire, Pat Hicks.
Rinz, Nich Conover.	Richardson, J 55 Luqueer.
Searles, Adrian 59 Luqueer.	Flood, Peter Summit.
Weston, Jos Van Brunt.	Leonard, Rich 28 William.
Keeny, Thos Hicks.	McGuire, John Coles.
Clark, Ed Henry.	Deesiker, P 75 Hamilton-av
Berry, Rich Dyckman.	Mallon, John Partition.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Peterson, P 75 N Second.	McGuire, M N Sixth.
Brandschett, Wm 64 Grand.	Lynch, D 130 N Third.
Peardon, J North Sixth.	Hurst, Thos 102 N Second.
McNamee, F 232 First.	McDonald, Thos 97 Ninth.
Lovegrove, G 31 N Third.	Alexander, J D 224 N 2d.
Leheshinger, B 205 Second.	McGrother, M 312 Fourth.
Dawson, J A 46 N Third.	Boylan, Th 132 N Eighth.
McCarron, B 28 N Ninth.	Burke, P 34 N Eighth.
Mason, Wm Fifth.	Hardiman, T R 115 N Fifth.
Brown, Wm A 222 Grand	Springstein, W 190 N 2d.
Swindler, J At Ch Works.	Lickery, A Sixth.
Dennis, H B Fifth.	Haggerty, M Fourth.
Monaghan, Wm 114 N 2d.	Stokes, C R 92 N Fifth.
Dow, Wm H 86½ N Second.	Nelson, Wm N Sixth.
Graham, F 43 N Fourth.	Lee, Philip 188 N Second.
Gilligan, C 61 N Seventh.	Rogers, C N Eighth.
Boyles, R R, N Sixth.	Kelly, Pat 36 N Eighth.
Williams, J North 2d.	Findland, M 20 N 10th.
Walsh, Chas 78 N 4th.	Conklin, A H 119 8th.
Haggerty, T 1st cor N 7th.	Lachu, John 72 N 2d.
Cassidy, B 21 N 7th.	Murphy, Wm 140 N 2d.
Savage, Stephen North 6th.	Martin, John 47 N 6th.
Ryan, Martin North 6th.	Honsley, David North 7th.
O'Reilly, O 138 N 4th.	Nesmith, Hy 6th.
Maujer, D 12 Fillmore-place.	Carr, John North 6th.
Fallon, J 28 N 2d.	Tilley, Sam'l 172 N 8th.
St George, W H North 7th.	Riess, Dietrich 6th.
Miller, Wm 198 N 6th.	Fallon, Jas North 4th.
Johnson, Jas North 5th.	McSorley, Owen 55 N 3d.
Cook, Owen North 7th.	Crane, Jas L 292 4th.
McCready, Jas 83 N 4th.	Riley, E (Ex-Alderman) N Fifth.
Turton, Hy T 157 N 1st.	

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Wutz, C 87 Montrose-av.	Seib, Jacob 106 Ewen.
Taylor, Thos Broadway	Ritter, Geo 7 Moore.
Dillon, Thos 291 S. 3d.	Becker, Fred 13 Graham-av.
Ulm, Peter 62 Graham-av.	Eisman, Peter 21 Scholes.
Bulkley, J W 216 S 4th.	Burse, Jos 127 Ewen.
Geiger, Jos 138 Johnson.	Mada, A 33 10th.
Wood, Law, Bushwick.	Cass, John 184 2d.
Fakerell, John 225 S 3d.	Schwartzmiller, G 19 Moore.
Hollinger, Jas 88 Wyckoff.	Armstrong, J 115 Leonard.
Egle, John 30 Meserole.	Mohringer, W 97 Scholes.
Cooper, Wm 6 Ewen.	Stern, Ad 68 Graham-av.
Baumgartner, J 120 Leonard	Ultz, A corner Graham-av.
Barbert, P 202 Montrose-av.	Klein, N 161 Montrose-av.
Wacker, Ludwig 138 Ewen.	Rennenburger, O 121 Meserole.
Metzen, J C 52 Union-av.	McConnelty, J 180 Gra'm-av.
Schwartz, Fred 56 Johnson.	Mooneyear, N 277 S 4th.
Bower, And 71 Marshall.	McDonald, G 17 Johnson.
Nerdalt, Phil Smith.	Jesberger, J D 123 Meserole.
Snyder, Fred 81 Meserole.	Ketch, J 157 Scholes.
Klotz, Anton 144 Johnson.	

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Carroll, Tim Huron.	Carter, Jas Franklin.
Bigelow, A Franklin.	Kimball, And Huron.
Fietzmeyer, C Jr Wash'n.	Myers, Hy Leonard.
Fancher, Geo I Indra.	Cells, Robt 4 Stamford.
Meadow, T J Freeman.	Wiggin, J R Huron.
Walker, Jos Union-av.	Smith, Levi Greene.
Nichol, And 15 Huron.	Rivers, Fred Fourth.
Boyce, Smith Sandford.	Kilday, P 1 Greenpoint-av.
Longshore, Wm 77 Oak.	Jefferson, Thos Meserole.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Brogh, Hy — Forest.	Turner, J Bushwick-av.
Smith, W Metropolitan-av.	Votz, Daby Meeker-av.
Grant, Alb 255 Powers.	Bedell, Syl Maspeth-av.
Tilton, W — Wyckoff-av.	Jayne, H D — Suydam.
Clark, P Maspeth-av.	Gont, John — Frost.
Seaman, Jos — Remsen.	Bennett, J Johnson, P R.
Muller, J— Metropolitan-av.	Pratt, W S — Washington.
McQuade, C — Richardson.	Meekan, W Vandevoort-av.
Rofkar, J Graham-av.	O'Donnell, J Remsen.
Wood, Isa c — Suydam.	Heplesch, H Johnson-av.
Molar, John — Suydam.	Gasp, Francis — Withers.
Smith, J Metropolitan-av.	Ricks, T Bushwick-av.

NEW-LOTS.

Connolly, M Forbes Land'g.	Assendorf, Chas East N Y.
Henn, G East New-York.	Reisch, Ignice East N York.
Van Vyck, T East N York.	Pfeffar, J East New-York.
Eurick, C East New-York.	Francis, C East New-York.
Benhourst, F East N York.	Denton, G Forbes Landing.
Vanderveer, J New-Lots.	Abrahams, T East N York.
Hilderbrand, A East N Y.	Miller, C East New-York.
Nicholson, Wm East N Y.	Miller, James East N York.
Juster, Jos East N Y.	Young, Peter East N York.

FLATLANDS.

McCredden, Matthew Flatlands.	Smith, Harry Flatlands.
	Shelley, John Flatlands.

NEW-UTRECHT.

Meek, Lott Fort Hamilton.	Van Riper, James Bath.
Byrns, John Ft Hamilton.	

The Call for Militia.

Gov. SEYMOUR, in response to the call of the President for 12,000 militia from this State, to serve for one hundred days to repel the rebel advance into Maryland, telegraphed on Wednesday to Gens. SANDFORD and DURYEA, to make arrangements to comply with immediate "marching orders." Inspector-General MILLER is now at the Metropolitan Hotel, where officers of our City regiments who desire to tender their commands can report. It is expected the interior counties of the State will furnish, this year, their portion of the 100 days' militia. The record shows that on former occasions every call for militia, with two exceptions, has been met only by New-York and Brooklyn regiments. Under the call of 1861 for three months' men, the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 55th, 69th, 71st and 79th responded. Under the call of 1862, the 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 22d, 37th and 71st entered the service. Under the call of 1863, for 30 days' men, the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 22d, 37th, 55th, 69th and 84th responded. In 1861 the 22d and 37th Regiments were not organized, and of course could not respond to the call of that year. The 84th was organized in 1863, and entered the service soon after. With the exception of the above regiments and the Brooklyn regiments, but two militia regiments, (the 20th from Ulster County, and the 25th from Albany,) have left the State under the call of the Governor. Several of the above regiments, upon their return home after their temporary term of service had expired, reorganized and enlisted for the war. Gen. SANDFORD has returned from Albany, where he has been in consultation with the Governor, and this morning at 10 o'clock a meeting of officers of the First Division will be held at the General's headquarters to designate the regiments that are to serve in the present emergency. The different commands of the division have reported over 10,000 men ready for duty, of which, probably, not more than 5,000 will be required to enter the service. Although the call was for 100 days' men, still negotiations are pending between the State and National authorities as to the time of service, and it is not yet settled whether the service will be for 30, 60 or 100 days. The matter, it is expected, will be definitely arranged to-day, when Gen. SANDFORD will issue an order designating the time the regiments are to serve.

The Tenth Regiment Reserve Corps will leave to-day for Washington.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., Col. FRED. A. CONKLING, has received marching orders. The regiment will leave for Baltimore on Saturday next, and be mustered into the service for one hundred days. The board of officers will meet to-day, at noon, to sign requisitions for a new United States outfit. The command numbers six hundred men, in an excellent state of discipline.

The various militia organizations in Brooklyn, consisting of the Thirteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Forty-seventh and Fifty-second Regiments, are fully equipped, and ready to march as soon as the order is received.

Volunteering Resumed.

The County Volunteer Committee resumed recruiting yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, announcing the event by the firing of cannon in the Park, the strains of a brass band from the roof of their quarters, and raising of the national ensign.

The Committee announced themselves ready to furnish substitutes for any person, either liable or not liable to draft, at the rate of $120 for one year, $220 for two years, and $320 for three years. They have also established headquarters at Tammany Hall, and placed Mr. GEORGE KUSTER in charge. Mr. KUSTER is familiar with the duty assigned to him, having acted as interpreter to the Committee ever since the original organization.

The first payment for a substitute was made by Mrs. DRAKE MILLS, on behalf of a nephew, H. E. P. SUTTON, for the term of three years.

Lieut. RICHARD PARKER, of the Twelfth U. S. Infantry, mustering officer, is again with the committee, representing the Government, and having charge of army recruits, and Lieut. MEEKER is also there for the Marine corps, to look out for naval recruits.

The committee got fairly started yesterday, and enlisted a number of men.

The subscriptions to the bounty fund have been increased to $590,700, the Bowery Savings Bank having yesterday doubled its former subscription of $100,000, making its total subscription $200,000.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars Stolen.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED THIEF.

LAWRENCE MORAN, a dock laborer, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer HANIFER, charged with having stolen a trunk containing the sum of $15,000. The circumstances attending the alleged theft are as follows: On Wednesday last Mr. J. W. GLEASON arrived in this city from Havana on the steamship *Ocean Queen*. Mr. GLEASON went ashore at Pier No. 3 North River, where he employed a hackman named DAVID JOHNSON, to obtain from the steamer his baggage, consisting of two trunks, and for that purpose the baggage checks were delivered to the driver. The latter proceeded to the steamer, got one of the trunks from the hold and deposited it on the dock; while he was gone for the other one, it is alleged that MORAN, who was at work on the pier, seized and carried away the trunk which Mr. GLEASON says contained the above sum in United States bonds and notes. When MORAN was arrested yesterday he denied, at first, knowing anything about the matter. Subsequently he stated to the officer that he could take him to the place where the property was deposited. At a house in Washington-street the stolen trunk was found secreted under a bed. It was conveyed to the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house, but owing to the fact that Mr. GLEASON was not in attendance, no examination of the trunk was made at the time. MORAN has been committed to await the result.

LAW REPORTS.

The Williamson Contempt Case.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Daly.

Matter of Amor J. Williamson.—The argument on the return of the habeas corpus issued in this case for the relief of Mr. Williamson, was yesterday postponed until to-day. It will be remembered that Mr. Williamson, as one of the old Tax Commissioners, refused to deliver up the books and papers of the office as directed by an order of Justice Barnard. He was in consequence committed as for a contempt. He now claims that the writ of error allowed by Judge Davies, of the Court of Appeals, operates as a stay of proceedings, and that he should be accordingly discharged until after the case is disposed of on that proceeding.

The Criminal Courts.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The People vs. Dominick Adene.—The prisoner in this case claimed to be an Italian Count, and his history is well known in connection with this case.

He was unfortunately discovered in the room of a guest of the St. Nicholas Hotel, by the side of an open trunk, the contents of which he appeared to have had assorted and ready to remove. Upon discovery he attempted to escape, but failed. He was charged and convicted of grand larceny. Sentence was reserved until to-day.

SENTENCED.

Katrine Schmidt, convicted on her own confession of grand larceny, was sentenced to State Prison for two years.

Bertha Stein pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

George Smith, convicted of burglary in the second degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for six years.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

Braynard vs. Braynard.—Motion denied.

Lowrins vs. Crame et al.—Order granted.

Johnson vs. Johnson.—Counsel fee to plaintiff's attorney of $150.

In the Matter of the Application of Chase vs. Trustees, &c.—The motions are granted unless there is a complaint with the order; if there is not, motion granted, with $10 costs of motion.

Pettengal vs. Mather.—Motion denied, $10 costs.

Halsey vs. Wood.—Motion denied.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Gilbert vs. Burnet.—Case settled.

Denison vs. Jounasey.—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Brady.

Romayne vs. Williams.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant to abide event of suit; plaintiff to have liberty to amend.

Blockading the James River.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in a morning paper, some days since, charged upon Admiral LEE that he caused vessels to be sunk in James river, and imputing to him unworthy motives for so doing.

It having been known to me that the work was done by order of Gen. GRANT, I so stated, but the same paper again makes the charge although one of its own correspondents states that the work was that of Gen. GRANT.

I now have direct testimony from the James River that my first statement was correct, that Admiral LEE, from a feeling all can understand, delayed carrying out Gen. GRANT's orders for some time, and that all intelligent naval officers approve of what is done, though not of the doing; but orders from the responsible heads of the Government must be obeyed.

If there is a branch of the public service which has been persistently abused by the friends of the Government, it is the navy. There has been no species of misrepresentation which has not been heaped upon it. The officers and men are of high *personnel*, and have great traditions to sustain. This stabbing in the back the soldiers and sailors who are fighting for us in the front is unworthy of any one who loves his country.

G. W. B.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 7, 1864.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	105¼	300	Erie Railway	114⅜
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	104⅛	100	do....b5	114⅝
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..R.	105	100	do....c	114¼
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	104⅛	650	do	114⅜
35,000	do	104⅛	100	do....b10	115
30,000	do	104	100	do....b30	115⅛
25,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct&Apl sm'll	105¼	25	Erie R. Pref.	113¼
5,000	do	105	100	do	113¾
5,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	95	100	Hud. Riv. R	134½
1,000	Ill. Co. Bs.,'65..	99	200	do....b15	135⅛
1,000	Michigan 6s, '78.	102	200	do	134
50,000	Mo. State 6s	70	100	do....b10	134⅜
500	Cal. State 7s	159	100	do	133⅝
4,000	M. 6s iss. to H.& St. J. R.	93	100	do	133⅞
15,000	Ohio & Miss.C..	51⅛	100	do	133
45,000	do	51	300	Reading R	137¾
2,000	Er. 2d M.Bs.'79.	127	400	do	138
13,000	Erie 3d M. B	126	200	do	138¼
3,000	do	125⅜	200	do....b10	138½
1,000	Harlem R. 3d M	105	500	do....b10	138⅜
5,000	M.C.8sCo.1stM. Sk. Fd. B	140	100	do....b10	138⅞
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	104	50	Mich. Cen. R	137
11,000	Mich. So.S.F.B	121	100	do....c	136¾
8,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	115	100	do....b3	136⅝
2,000	C. &N.W.1st M.	104⅛	50	do....c	136
10,000	do	105	25	Nor. & Wor. R	114
1,000	P., Ft.W.& C. 3d	98	300	M. S. & N. I. R	92½
5,000	Miss.& Mo. L.G.	60	100	do....b10	93
9,000	do	61	400	do	92⅜
19,000	Ch. &Alt. 1st M. ex. int	115	400	do	92¼
12,000	Mar.&.Cin.1stM	107	500	Ill. Cen. Scrip	130¼
5,000	Mar. 1st M. B	94	25	do....c	131
50	Bank of Comr'ce.	106⅛	100	do....s15	130¼
100	Canton Co....b10	39	30	M. S. & N. I.G.S.	140
50	Del. & H. C. Co	243	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	111
100	Cen. Coal Co	63	500	Chic. & N. W	51
100	Cum. Coal Pref	66	150	do	51⅛
700	do....b15	67	200	do	51¼
100	Penn. Coal Co	216	200	do	51⅛
50	Amer. Coal Co	95	100	do....b10	51¾
100	Quick. Min. Co	76	200	Chi.&N.W.Pref	88¼
100	do	75⅛	300	do	88
100	Copake Iron	6⅛	150	Chic. & R. I. R	112
200	do	6¼	100	do....b10	112⅜
100	Q'tz. HillG.M.Co..	12¾	100	do....b30	113⅛
100	Mariposa M. Co	48⅛	100	do....b10	112
100	do	48	100	do	111⅛
25	N. Y. Central	134¼	200	Ch. B. & Quin	131
250	do	134⅛	88	do	131⅛
100	do	134⅜	100	M.&P.du C. 2d Pr.	94
100	do	134¼	50	P., F. W. & C	113
			50	H. & St. J. R.	40
			300	Mar. & Cin.1stPrf.	74
			50	do	73⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	104	700	Reading R	137¾
2,000	do	103¾	500	do	137⅞
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	104	100	do	137⅛
30,500	do	103⅞	250	Chi. & R. I. R	111¾
1,000	U. S.6s,1-yr.C..	94⅛	100	do....b10	112
10,000	do	94¼	900	M. So. & N. I. R	92
35,000	O. & Miss. C	51	100	do....b10	92¾
100	Canton Co	38	500	do	91¾
300	Cum. Coal Pref	66	500	Ill. C. R. Scrip	130¼
1200	Erie Railway	114⅛	100	do	130⅛
100	do....b15	114⅞	500	do	130
100	Quick. Min. Co	74⅛	500	Cleve. & Pitts	111
21	N. Y. Cen. R	134¼	400	do	110¾
300	do	134	100	do....b5	111
200	do	133¾	300	Chi. & N. W. R	51⅛
200	Erie Railway Pr..	113¾	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C	66
300	Hud. River R	132⅛	100	P., F. W. & C	112¼
200	do	132¼			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

400	Erie Railway....c	114¼	100	Cleve. & Pitts	111⅜
600	do	114½	200	do....c	111⅜
100	do....b3	114⅜	100	do	111¼
100	do....c	114⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol. R	136¼
100	do	114⅜	200	M. S. & N. I. R..c	92¼
200	Hudson Riv. R	133	200	do	92⅛
100	do....s3	133	300	do....c	92⅜
400	Ill. Cen. R....c	130⅛	200	do....b3	92⅝
100	do	130⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R	111¾
100	Mil. & P. Du C..c	67	500	Chi. & N. W	51¾
100	Canton Co	38¼	18,000	Ohio & M. C....b5	51⅝

THURSDAY, July 7—P. M.

The pressure for Money is continued to-day, and the demand is urgent. A good many of the Associated Banks themselves feel the want of Greenback Currency, to send to the country, and to meet the drafts made upon them through the Treasury Office and the National Banks, in the course of Government settlement. The orders for Greenbacks of the smaller denominations, (under $100,) from the interior, to pay for Wool, Wheat and other Produce, were never so much felt on the market as within a week or two past. At the same time, the speculators in Produce are leaning upon the market for advances, through their factors or commission merchants, paying heavily in the way of commissions and discounts. The very best paper of this class is offering outside of Bank at 10 ₩ cent. The holders of Foreign Merchandise, who are unable to make sales to consumers or the country trade at prices equal to the rapid advance in Gold, are also making paper to carry out their views of what the market for Sugars, Coffee, Teas, &c., should be. The Stock Brokers report another active day for Money at call, though many of them provided for their wants in advance by cash sales of the Railways, and in some instances of Government Stocks and Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, at a concession in prices.

The rates for Gold and Exchange continue to go up, and from causes not sufficiently explained either by the repeal of the Gold Act, the rumors of the Pennsylvania and Maryland raid, or any apparent pressure or eagerness to remit Money abroad. The stock of Gold in Bank and in the Treasury Office on the 1st July stood:

In Bank	$21,206,685
Sub-Treasury	9,850,865
Together	$31,057,550

The demand for Customs since the 1st inst. has thus far been less than the daily payments from the Treasury Office for United States interest. The amount of Gold available for other objects, (including speculation,) is either moderate or in very few hands, if we are to judge from the movements of the Gold Room, since competition was again thrown open. The price at 3 o'clock stood 268@269 ₩ cent., to which rates neither the Exchange, Produce or General Merchandise markets could be made to fully respond.

At the early Board the Government registered Stock improved to 105@105½; the Coupons were dull, both 1881 and 5-20s, and fell a fraction below 104 ₩ cent. at the Second Board. The Treasury Certificates fell off to 94½ ₩ cent. from the pressure for Money at Bank and on the Street. The Railways were generally lower than on Wednesday, though yielding slowly on most descriptions.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with the same hour on Wednesday; the market leaving off dull for delivery to-morrow, but with some bidding on 3@10 days' option to the buyer:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1861	104¾	104	Mich. Central	137⅛	136⅛
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	104	103⅞	Mich. Southern	93¼	92
N. Y. Central	134⅜	133¾	Illinois Cen	130⅛	129⅞
Erie	114⅝	114	Pittsburgh	111⅜	111
Erie Preferred	113⅛	113	Fort Wayne	112½	112¾
Hudson	135	131¾	Rock Island	112¼	111⅞
Canton	38	38	Reading	138⅛	137⅛
Treas. Cer., new	95¾	94¼	Quicksilver	76	72
Toledo	140	137	Cum'land Coal	65⅛	65¼
Northwest	51¾	51⅛	Mariposa	50	48
Ohio & M. Cert's	51¼	50¼	N. West Pref	89	87⅛

There is a fair request for Railway Bonds, at the following bids:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	115⅛	Ill. Central, 7s	125
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Est.	113	Al. & T. H. 1sts	115
N. Y. C. 6s, subscript.	105	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	120	Chi. & N. W., S. F.	115
N. Y. Cen. con. 7s	130	Chi. & N.W. Int. Bonds	100
Erie 2ds, '79	127	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	104⅛
Erie 3ds, '83	125⅛	Del., L. & W. 1sts	117
Erie 4ths, '80	122	Del., L. & W. 2ds	119
Erie 5ths, '88	120	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105
Buff. N. Y. & E., '77	113	Tol. & Wab. Ext	86⅛
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	115	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	112⅛
Hud. R. 2ds. s. f. '85	127⅛	Gal. & Chi. extended	120
Harlem 1sts. '69 & '73	115	Clev. & Tol. S F	115
Harlem 2ds. '64	102	New J. C. 1sts	104
Mich. C new 1sts, '83	139	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	98
Chi., B. & Quincy	131⅛	Miss. & Mo. L. G	60
Mich. S. seconds	104	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	114
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	121		

The quarterly statement of the condition of the Banks of the City and State of New-York, for the quarter just closed, has been called for by the Bank Superintendent, as on Saturday, June 25.

The June returns of traffic from some of the Western Railway lines have been received. They are generally ahead of the business of the same month last year.

	June, 1864.	June, 1863.
Rock Island	$203,868	$16[illegible]
Michigan Southern	311,717	237,[illegible]
Michigan Central	265,790	206,221

The attention of parties who are disposed to adventure in the gold mining schemes of Colorado is directed to the prospectus of the Columbia Gold Mining Company, advertised on another page of this paper.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 7—3 P. M.

The reported receipts of the different kinds of Produce since our last have been 18,700 bbls. Flour, 292 bbls. and 199 bags Corn Meal, 6,753 bushels Oats, 1,863 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,235 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 30 bbls. at $13 for Pots, and $15 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand at former rates; Java at 50c., Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c., Rio at 43c.@46c., St. Domingo at 38c.@40c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request at rising prices. Middlings, $1 60 ₩ lb.; sales and resales, to-day, 1,160 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite freely purchased, to-day, for immediate and future delivery, at a further average advance of 25c. ₩ bbl. fair. Sales since our last amount to 43,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $10 25 @$11; poor to choice Extra State at $11@$12, including 18,000 bbls to arrive in July and August, from $11 75@$12 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $11 25@$12, and 5,200 bbls. for August delivery, at $13 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$10 25@$11 00
Extra State	11 00@ 12 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	11 00@ 13 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop shipping brands	11 25@ 12 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 00@ 13 25
Extra Genessee	12 00@ 13 25
Poor to choice extra Missouri	12 75@ 15 50

Southern Flour is active and advancing. Sales since our last 3,800 bbls. at $11 25@$12 25 for poor to good, and $12 25@$14 50 for fancy to choice brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is much dearer; sales 1,700 bbls. Extra, at $11@$12 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $7 50@$8 75 ₩ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in good request, closing at $7 85 @$8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Calorie, Atlantic and Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; total sales 850 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk request for shipment and on speculation at decidedly higher prices, the market, however, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been made since our last of 287,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $2 85; Amber Western at $2 65@$2 68; Red Western at $2 50@$2 63; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 50@$2 65, the latter a fancy price for very superior; Milwaukee Club at $2 40@ $2 60; Chicago Spring at $2 35@$2 58; Red State and Jersey at $2 60@$2 66 ₩ bushel. Corn continues in good demand at much higher prices; sales since our last 88,000 bushels at $1 58@$1 56½, closing at $1 60@$1 62; $1 60 for new Mixed Western, and $1 50 for unsound do., and $1 65 for White Western, to arrive, ₩ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 90 ₩ bushel. Oats have been in good demand at firmer prices; we quote Canada at 98c.@99c., Western at 99c.@$1, State at 98c.@99c., cash, afloat, ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River is in demand, partly for Government use, at $1 10@$1 45 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in more request at 15c.@25c. for poor to prime, and 28c.@36c. for very choice, ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—A good demand prevails for the principal kinds, including New-Orleans at $1 65@$1 12½ ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been in more request at our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 38@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 17½@$2 20; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 48@ $1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 40; Linseed at $1 70@$1 71; No. 1 Lard at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Petroleum at 52½c.@55c.; Refined Petroleum at 99c. @$1 01, free, and 90c.@93c., in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand, chiefly on speculation, at advanced prices. Sales since our last, 10,250 bbls., in lots, at $45 50@$46 25 for New Mess; $50 for do. July, and $51 50@$52 50 for August delivery; $41@$42 50 for Old Mess; $43 @$44 for Prime Mess; $39@$40 50 for Thin Mess, and $35 50@$37 50 for old and new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, and 15c.@16c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 170 pkgs. Bacon rules quiet and nominal. Lard is quite active and rapidly advancing; sales since our last, 9,700 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 19c.@20½c., and for July and August delivery at 21c.@22c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at buoyant prices; sales 760 bbls., at $28@$31 for Mess, $20@$25 for Plain Mess, $15@$18 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $35@$37 50; India Mess, $42 50@$47 50 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $30 ₩ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at 34c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 41c.@43c. for very choice State; 28c.@38c. for common to choice Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in good request, at 16c.@23c. ₩ lb. Messrs. M. W. STARIN & Co., in their regular report for the current issue of the WEEKLY TIMES, say of Butter and Cheese:

The receipts of Butter of all grades during the past week have been quite light, and for the coming two weeks must continue very small, owing to harvesting, hot weather and the evident intention of dairymen to hold back their stock in anticipation of still higher prices. At the opening of the week's trade before the Fourth, considerable lots of Butter were taken for export to England, which, in connection with other demands, has well cleared the market of surplus stock. Messrs. J. J. WEBB, of London, Eng., in their advice of June 22 ult., state as follows: "Our Butter market has now about passed the lowest point, and we have a general improvement in price. Foreign sorts range from 80s.@92s.; Irish from 84s.@100s. There is, however, not much opening for American, owing to the risk of condition in passage in hot weather, and the difficulty of clearing heated Butter, even at low rates." Receivers of the several lines of fresh pail Butters have advanced their rates to 45c. The quality and color of this class of Butter, is, however, falling off with the advance of the season, and pails are dull and heavy at quotations. The market for good to fine Butter in firkins closes with firmness, but there is, as usual about the Fourth of July, very little activity to trade. We quote:

Orange and Sussex—fresh—pails—₩ lb	40	@45
State and Pennsylvania—fresh—pails—₩ lb	39	@43
State—firkins—Yellow	43	@44
State—half-firkin tub—₩ lb	36	@38
State—Welsh tubs—₩ lb	36	@38
Western firking—Yellow—₩ lb	36	@38
Pennsylvania—Yellow firkins	38	@40
Pennsylvania—Yellow half-tubs	34	@36
State firkins—Light colored	34	@36
Western firkins—Light colored	28	@30
State and Western firkins—Mixed colors	27	@29

The receipts of Cheese during the past week have been a full average in quantity. The advices from England show a good market for the better sorts, and under the influence of the high rates of sterling exchange, the demand has been very active. We compute the export for the week ending this day, at 16,000 boxes. At the close the market is quiet at our quotations, under the anticipation of very heavy arrivals, during the next ten days, which have been called forth by the advance in prices.

State Dairies—factory made—fine	21	@22
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	20	@21
State Dairies—extra quality	20	@21
State Dairies—fair to good	19	@20
Dairies of common, poor and skimmed	15	@17
Western Reserve—good to prime	15	@18
English Dairy—Eastern	19	@21
English Dairy—Western	18	@20
Pine-Apple	17	@19

SUGARS—Continue in good request at buoyant rates. Sales since our last 800 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 21c., and Cuba equal to 20c.@21½c.; also, 1,750 boxes Havana, chiefly in bond, at 12½c.@13½c. Refined Sugars are in fair demand, at 23c.@30½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 265,000 lbs., at 17½c.@18½c., closing at 18½c.@18¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,100 bbls., in lots, at $1 73@$1 80, chiefly at $1 75@$1 76 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements include 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s.; 65,000 bushels Wheat, at 3¾d.@4½d.; 5,000 bushels Corn, at 4d. For London—2,000 bbls. Flour, on private terms; 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d.; and by steamer, 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 6d.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 4s., and 1,000 bags Gambier, at 25s. For Glasgow—per steamer, 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 6d., and 4,000 boxes Cheese, at 30s. For Marseilles—800 tcs. Lard, at 55 francs, and 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. For Bordeaux—200 tcs. Lard and 50 hhds. Tallow, at 55 francs. For Rotterdam—40,000 Pipe Staves, on private terms. For Hamburg—30,000 feet Black Walnut, at $11. For Antwerp—9,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 7d.; 500 bags Coffee and 100 tcs. Lard, at 22s. 6d.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—THURSDAY, July 7, 1864. 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the chamber of the board, in the City Hall, on Thursday next, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the board.

LEWIS R. RYERS, Ninth District.
JAMES McMAHON, Fourth District.
JOHN McCOOL, Fifth District.
JOHN T. HENRY, Third District.
JACOB M. LONG, Seventeenth District.
BERNARD KELLY, Twelfth District.
JOHN HARDY, Eleventh District.
PETER MASTERSON, Thirteenth District.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, Seventh District.
TERENCE FARLEY, Sixteenth District.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Long.

The minutes of the meeting held June twenty-four were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of property owners on Eighty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, for extension of sidewalks.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Petition of J. Dempsey for damages sustained by the building a sewer in First-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the President—

Petition of sundry citizens in regard to the location of engine companies near the junction of Sixth-avenue and Broadway, &c.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of the Harlem Gas-light Company, in relation to furnishing gas to the City by contract, &c.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of the Manhattan Gas Company, in relation to furnishing gas to the City by contract.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is requested to pay to all persons entitled to participate in the benefits of the fund set apart by the City for the relief of the families of our volunteers, the amounts to which they would respectively be entitled, did no interruption take place between the last payment under Volunteer Family Aid Fund number Eight and the first payment under Volunteer Family Aid Fund number Nine.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. L. Briggs, for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, for coaches furnished the Common Council on the occasion of the reception of the One Hundred and Third Regiment New-York Volunteers; the amount to be taken from the appropriation reserved from the account of City Contingencies for the reception of returning regiments.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. S. Briggs, for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, in payment for coaches furnished the members of the Common Council, on the occasion of the funeral of the late John Clancy; the amount to be charged to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That a space four feet wide be flagged through the sidewalks of Forty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, where the same is not already done, and that the curb and gutter stones in said street be reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Forty-eighth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That John Contrell be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of George J. Smith, Jr., resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That the compensation of the cartmen of West Washington Market be and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of one hundred dollars per month, the same to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed to pay to the Treasurer of the Union Home School the amount of money donated to that institution by the Common Council by resolution approved January two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and reset where necessary and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle thereof on both sides of Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-seventh-street to Sixty-sixth-street, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to East River, flagged a space four feet wide, and curb and gutter stones set therein, where not already done.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to open Eighty-ninth-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to open Ninetieth-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to open Ninety-first-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby directed to take the requisite legal measures to open Eighty-eighth-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the houses of Engine Companies numbers One and Thirty-six to be connected by telegraph with the Thirty-third-street fire alarm bell-tower.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the District Court for the Seventh Judicial District, shall be held in the Police Court building in East Fifty-seventh-street, and in such room on the first floor of said building as may be designated and set apart by the Comptroller of the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted—

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That Owen Farley be allowed to retain a sign now in use in front of his premises number, three hundred and sixty-four Sixth-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given, to John H. Heasiden, to place a watering-trough in front of his premises, number two hundred and eighty-two Hudson-street; the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jones—

Whereas, In the resolution which was approved by the Mayor on the ninth day of October last, directing that Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street, and the intersecting streets, be regulated and graded, in accordance with a red line drawn upon a certain map accompanying the said resolution, and inasmuch as an error was made in preparing the said map, by which the red line alluded to in the resolution as to be run from Broadway to Baxter-street terminated inadvertently at Centre-street, leaving on grade line for that portion of Worth-street lying between Centre and Baxter streets an error that was not discovered until the work was given out by contract by the proper department, be it therefore

Resolved, That Worth-street, from Centre to Baxter-street, and the intersecting streets, be regulated and graded in accordance with the red line drawn upon the accompanying map, the work to be done by the present contractor, and at the prices stipulated in his contract now in process of execution.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That Thirty-fourth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be regulated and graded, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Soroman Kurtz, to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number three hundred and sixty-nine Ninth-avenue, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, between the ninth and Tenth avenues, be flagged the full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Benjamin S. Taylor, to regulate and grade, set curb and gutter stones, and flag in front of his premises, on the northeast corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, the work to be done at his own expense and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Lexington-avenue be paved with trap-blocks, from the south side of Sixty-seventh-street to the north side of Sixty-sixth-street, the property owners to pay the whole of the expenses thereof, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the sunken lots in Sixty-second-street and Sixty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be filled in forthwith, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the owners of the sunken lots on the westerly side of Avenue A, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets, be and are hereby directed to fill in the same without delay.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Fox—

Bill of Lewis Loetts, for furnishing a set of colors for City Hall Building, for the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Croton mains be laid in Forty-sixth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, forthwith.

with, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Whereas, E. Jones & Co., Printers and Stationers, have offered and proposed, and now offer and propose, to perform and execute the printing, indexing and binding of the proceedings and documents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen at certain prices, to wit, at prices not exceeding those heretofore paid for the same class of work by the corporation of the City.

Resolved, That the printing, indexing and binding of the proceedings and documents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen be performed and executed, under the direction and supervision of the Clerks of said boards, by Edmund Jones & Co., at prices not exceeding those that are and have been paid heretofore for the same class of work by the Corporation of the City, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council; and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed and authorized to pay the bills so incurred, at the prices above-named, upon the same being certified by the Clerks aforesaid.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to pave Thirty-second-street, between Second and Third-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of fencing lots on the north side of Eighty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of setting curb and gutter stones in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to Ninety-third-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of granting permission to property owners to regulate and grade Sixty-fifth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to grant permission to property owners to regulate and grade Fifty-eighth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of laying a cross-walk at the corner of Ninetieth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of fencing lots on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of paying bills of M. Ganntt, proprietor of Mrs. Hankins' Paper, and of C. Mathews, of the New-Yorker, for advertising.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of paying bills of George Hayward, for lithographic printing for the Committee on Finance.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with accompanying ordinance to amend section one of the ordinances making appropriations for the support of City Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of making a donation to the churches of Saint Timothy and Saint George the Martyr, sufficient to pay the assessment on their property.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of paying Lewis Carpenter for labor and services rendered to the Special Committee on Reception of Russian Naval Officers.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communication from Daniel D. Badger, to clean the streets of this City on certain conditions.

Which was referred to Committee on Cleaning Streets.

Communication from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of payments to families of volunteer soldiers for fortnight ending July twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was ordered on file.

Communication from His Honor the Mayor transmitting a petition of citizens in relation to the disposition of stands and stalls in the various markets.

Which was referred to Committee on Markets.

Communication from Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of regulating and grading First-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first streets.

Which was ordered on file.

The following communication was received from the District Attorney, in relation to an autograph letter from General Washington, addressed to the Corporation of the City, said to have been surreptitiously extracted from among the public archives of the City.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. }
DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, July 1, 1864. }

To the Common Council:

I beg to state that there is in the possession of the executrix of the last will and testament of John Allan, an original letter, written by George Washington, addressed to the "Honorable the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York," and which there is the strongest evidence to believe was once among the municipal archives, and still is the property of the City.

Complaint was made to me that the letter was criminally in possession of the parties claiming it. But, at all events, the statute bars any proceeding against them emanating from or officially sanctioned by me.

I have, therefore, to suggest that the Common Council, through the Corporation Counsel, take such measures as he may advise to recover the same.

Apart from its value to autograph collectors (and there was recently bid two thousand and fifty dollars for it, but the purchaser, after inquiry, refused to take apparently stolen property,) it is, I am informed, a letter which for the good name of the Municipality, should be restored to its records.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
A. OAKEY HALL.

Which was referred to Committee on Law Department.

A communication was received from the Police Commissioners, in relation to required repairs at the Fourth Precinct Police Station.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that the sidewalks on the north side of Thirty-third-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues be flagged a space four feet wide where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution, that the sunken lots numbers four hundred and thirty-two, four hundred and thirty-four, four hundred and thirty-eight West Forty-second-street be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jonas Conkling and others, petitioners named in the schedule annexed, for the amount placed opposite their names, and assessed against the property named therein, for the construction of a sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, said amount to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Communication from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, nominating Bernard Kinney as Assistant Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, pursuant to election held to fill vacancy in the Board of Assistant Engineers, occasioned by declaring seat of John Baulch vacant.

Laid over at the last meeting, in order to permit reception of resignation of Mr. Baulch.

Alderman Masterson here presented the resignation of Mr. Baulch, addressed to the Board of Assistant Engineers.

Alderman Jones moved to lay the resignation over, in order to afford Mr. Baulch time to transmit his resignation to the Common Council.

Whereupon Alderman Masterson withdrew the resignation, and moved that Mr. Baulch's seat in the Board of Engineers be declared vacant.

Alderman Jones moved to lay the motion of Alderman Masterson on the table.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, Hardy—2.

Negative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Masterson, Long—9.

The question was then put on the motion of Alderman Masterson, to declare the seat vacant.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Masterson, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, Hardy—3.

Alderman Masterson then moved the confirmation of the nomination of B. Kinney to fill the vacancy in the Board of Assistant Engineers.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jones—2.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Chipp moved that when the Board adjourn it do adjourn to meet again on Thursday next, fourteenth instant, at two o'clock, P. M.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Jones.

Preamble and resolution in relation to the death of John Clancy.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, the Ruler of men and nations, Controller and Director of all things, to call from among men our esteemed and beloved fellow-citizen, John Clancy, a man possessed of all those traits of character which endears man to his fellow man, those great qualities of mind and heart which ennobles and elevates humanity above all earthly things, and fits it for the companionship of those celestial beings whose abode and society is intended for the pure of heart alone; and

Whereas, the death of this promising and influential citizen has produced a universal feeling of regret and poignant grief among all classes of citizens, to whom he was generally known, admired, respected and esteemed, it becomes the almost sacred duty of this Common Council to add their feeble tribute of respect to his memory; warm in his attachments, unchanging in his friendships, reciprocating all acts of kindness, generous in his impulses, noble in all acts of mind and heart, independent in his course as a citizen and public man, true to the trusts committed to his care by the people of this City, he leaves a noble record worthy of emulation by all—a record untarnished by no act of faithlessness—his name and virtues will remain fresh in the memories of our people, his example will serve to direct those who, like him, are compelled to become the architects of their own fortune; and

Whereas, The deceased filled the office of Councilman, Alderman, and County Clerk; was presiding officer of this Board; and in these several positions of public trust discharged the duties connected therewith with signal ability and fidelity; possessing great intellectual abilities and capacity, they were ever used to advance and promote the interests of society and the prosperity and happiness of all; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the death of John Clancy has produced a void in his family that time can never fill; that his presence in this world is lost to them forever, but that in his exemplary life and noble record they will find much to console their feelings of deep sorrow; that in his Christian death they have the assurance that his consolation was in the hope of enjoying the beatific vision of God.

Resolved, That the members of this Common Council do deeply share in the grief caused by this sad event; that his early death in the midst of his usefulness is a fearful warning to all, and reminds us forcibly that we know not the day or the hour, nay, the moment, when we may be called in like manner; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be duly authenticated and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

After a strong tribute to the character, public services and public worth of the deceased, paid by Alderman Jones, in a few feeling and appropriate remarks, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion the board then adjourned, and the President announced that the board stood adjourned until Thursday next, the fourteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

New-York	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	July 9	New-York	Southa'pton.
Arabia	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July 14	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 16	New-York	Southa'pton
Louisiana	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southa'pton.
Australasian	July 27	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Aug. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Aug. 6	New-York	Southa'pton.

FROM EUROPE.

America	June 22	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	June 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	July 2	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	July 6	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	July 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of London*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Bavaria*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Electric Spark*, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail ....5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way ....5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island ....5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ....4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ....4 P. M.
North Mails ....5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way ....5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at ....5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

TO MISS V. P. C.

DEAR VIRGINIA: In Washington, all above board, all bright and prosperous. Those in search for well and comfortable. More by and by. E. H. C.

Richmond *Enquirer*, *Central Presbyterian* and other Richmond papers please copy.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES a handsomely furnished second floor, with a private table, in a first-class house, from the 1st of September, for himself, wife, two children and nurse. Location must be above 18th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. For superior accommodations a liberal price will be given. Address A. P., Box No. 1,678 Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Near Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

BOARD IN CORNWALL.—A QUIET, REspectable family can be accommodated, about two miles beyond the landing, in an elevated situation, where there is but one other family engaged. Address Mrs. HENRY T. JENKINS, Canterbury, West Cornwall.

DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD CAN BE procured by families at the country residence of the advertiser; pleasant location, comfortable rooms, liberal table; plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyances, take care of baggage, &c.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 o'clock P. M., returning at 9 o'clock A. M. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. Hop every Saturday night. B. B. NOSTRAND.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Mineral Springs, N. J., reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8¼ A. M. and 4 P. M. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the undersigned, held this day at the Produce Exchange, to take into consideration the strike of the Lightermen of the port and the demand made by them for increase of wages, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in order to meet said demand, as well as that the boats may be kept in a proper and safe condition, (all materials having advanced from 100 to 300 per cent.,) the rates of Lighterage as established April 11, 1864, be increased 50 per cent. from this date.

(Signed)

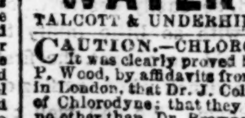
L. Boyer,	Hobart Ford,
T. M. Wheeler & Co.,	Fancher & McChesney,
Geo. W. Thompson,	Thos. Shortland's Sons,
Thorne & Phipard,	Beardsley, Sumner & Co.,
J. S. Conklin & Co.,	McCreary & Jeffers,
Samuel L. Mitchell,	Richard Robson,
Marchant Brothers,	Edward Stearns,
Erkenbrack & Co.,	McGrath & Fitzgerald,
J. H. Hedenberg,	Burnham & Co.,
F. I. Baretto,	Amos Burt,
L. Ludovici,	R. J. Carpenter,
W. E. Robertson, Agent,	D. Dougherty.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864. }

INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS (arms and legs) are invited to present specimens of their models to a board of medical officers constituted by order of the Acting Surgeon-General U. S. A., at the Medical Purveyor's office, No. 486 Broome-st., in this City, on or before the 11th day of July next, with a view to the adoption of the best models.

Signed by order. B. A. CLEMENTS, Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder of Board.

BEADS—BEADS—BEADS—AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y

FOR SALE.

WHARF PROPERTY.

Valuable wharf property and water right for sale, together with half the block of land between Horatio and Gansevoort sts., being the block of land next to the market property now purchased by and belonging to the City. Apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor. No. 521 West-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Mountain Depot: 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT.—3,600 ACRES, NINEty miles from the City, seven miles from the Delaware and Hudson Canal, ten miles from Erie Railroad, two saw mills, large tannery, twelve dwellings, store, blacksmith-shop, &c., &c. If a party with sufficient capital to lumber it rapidly, a large proportion of the price will be taken in a per centage upon the lumber sold without interest; balance on bond and mortgage, with seven per cent. interest, semi-annually. Timber chiefly hemlock, oak and pine. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, No. 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN Westchester County, with about two acres of land, thirty minutes from New-York City. Communication every hour by steam, and every ten minutes by horse-cars. The grounds are beautifully shaded and stocked with an abundance of choice fruit of different kinds. The house was built in 1852, contains 12 rooms, and is in perfect order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Flatbush, Long Island. Gothic house, with all the modern improvements, together with fourteen acres of land, ornamental and fruit trees, grapery, greenhouse, &c. The above-named property is very desirable, being only 3½ miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn City Railroad cars passing the premises; also having a front on the new City Park. For particulars, inquire of JOHN LEFFERTS, Flatbush.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS, ON 5TH and 8th avs.
Also, on the streets adjacent to the Park.
Also, lots on the 5th-av. south of the Central Park.
Also, lots on the principal avenues and streets.
For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY HANDsome country seat on the Hudson River, five miles north of Hyde Park, containing 35 acres, with all kinds of fruit; the outbuildings are of the most expensive kind; horses, carriages, wagons, harness, &c., &c., for sale, together with the furniture in the house. Apply to PRATT, LOMBARD & CO., No. 22 John-st., or to WM. MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y.

GOLD PRICES—GREAT BARGAINS.—For sale—20 dwellings, 7 stores, 500 lots, acre plots, and small farms, at and adjoining East New-York; above is strictly first-class property, for investment or residence, and will be sold at old gold prices. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, FOR INVESTMENT, four three-story basement, &c., brick dwellings in Union-place, Brooklyn, two blocks from Hamilton-av. Ferry; rented for $1,200; will be sold for $12,000 or separately to close an estate; terms easy. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIdence on Round Hill, Northampton. The buildings, the fruit, the grounds and the site constitute it one of the most desirable establishments in the country. Price moderate; payments easy. L. MALTBY.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 28, 1864.

ARE GREENBACKS DEPRECIATED?—200 lots in Brooklyn, including 600 feet of water front and 400 feet on a railroad, will be sold for $200 less per lot than the same lots were sold for before the suspension of specie payments. Inquire at No. 28 Dey-st., 2d story.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—MANHATTAN-SQUARE LOTS—Several parcels of lots, less than 150 feet, west of Manhattan-square, at a very great bargain. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

AT ORANGE, MADISON OR MORRIS-TOWN, N. J.—Wanted, on a lease for three years, or in exchange for a house in Fourth st., a good place worth twelve to fifteen thousand dollars.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM ON THE HUDSON, worth from $8,000 to $12,000, in New-York State, not above Newburgh; house must be good and commodious, with necessary outbuildings; land of general good quality, in healthy neighborhood, not more than two miles from steamboat landing or railroad depot; one commanding river view preferred; will be paid for in cash or exchanged for improved property in Brooklyn. Address F, Box No. 4,583 Post-office, New-York, stating price, description, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN YONKERS, ONE OF THE MOST DEsirable places on the Hudson; there are more than two acres of ground abundantly supplied with the choicest fruit trees and shrubbery; the house is large; the view unsurpassed, commanding the river as far as below Staten Island; the neighborhood is the most select, containing the residences of gentlemen of means, generally doing business in the City. For information apply to or address EDGAR & LAURENCE, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $800. Address K. Box No. 4,616 New-York P. O.

TO LET—FOR A BUSINESS OF FIRST REspectability, a desk and office privilege, in an eligible, pleasant front office, on second floor of a fine building on Broadway, between Dey and Liberty-sts. For terms, which, to a first-class tenant, will be moderate, address Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office, stating name and business in full.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN YONKERS to let for two months; house contains eight rooms; good garden, &c.; fine view of the Hudson River; ten minutes' walk from the depot; rent $100 per month. Apply to EDGAR & LAURENCE, No 61 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED CROCKERY store of the late Mr. Hadley, corner of Allen and Division sts.; the store and basement are all shelved and cased ready for occupation; rent $600. To be seen apply at No. 11 Allen-st., opposite the store.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SING SING; well shaded, good garden, fine view of the Hudson River. Will be let at low price. Apply to E. S. POTTER, No. 218 Front-st., and R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st.

A FACTORY TO LEASE—GOOD WATER power, shafting, belting, plenty of cottages, &c., 20 miles from the City, near railroad depot. Inquire No. 28 Dey-st., second story.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SUITABLE person to take charge of a private house in the country and board the family; house furnished. Address P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN EXTRA-size house and lot on 5th or Madison avs., with stable attached.

Also wanted several medium size houses between 14th and 46th sts., Lexington to 7th avs.

Parties wishing to sell will find ready purchasers by sending description, price, &c., to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED IMMEDIATEly, or within a month or so, a small house or half of one, with all the improvements, on the west side of town, not below Canal, nor above Christopher-st. Address, stating full particulars, D. N., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,209 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—CAPTURED AT NEWBERN, N. C., a thorough-bred 4 year-old last May stallion, of great beauty, with many points promising speed; height 14 hands 1 inch; well broke to both saddle and harness; warranted sound, kind and gentle. Price $225. Can be seen at No. 195 9th-st. Apply to E. S. BROWN, baker, corner 9th-st. and 3d-av.

WANTED—A WELL-BUILT SINGLE COUPE but little used; round front preferred. If for sale cheap, apply to Box No. 1,974 Post-office.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. NIXEY'S Crystalized Extract of Fuller's Earth is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woolen, lace, lawn, muslin, &c.; possesses unequaled efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like color of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated.

May be obtained through any respectable tradesman. Sample packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 6d. No. 12 Soho-square, London.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE OF HIGH GRADE

COGNAC BRANDIES.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an invoice of fine old French brandies, imported from the house of Perigod, of Paris, by A. Roque, Esq., late of Broadway, whose well-established reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the pureness and genuineness of the article. The stock consists of 3 casks and about 1,500 bottles, and is positively guaranteed as per sample. The attention of the trade, as well as private buyers, is particularly requested to this sale, as it comprises the finest lot of brandies offered at public sale in this City for many years. The above is all in store and ready for immediate delivery, and will be positively sold without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers.

D. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, July 9, at 11 o'clock, at the U. S. Marshal's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st.:

146 pieces pressed Charcoal, 162 pairs Pebbles Spectacles, Spy-Glasses, Pocket-Compasses, Microscopes, Marine Glasses, Thermometers, Brass Steam-Gauges, Gryascope's, Opera Glasses, Paper Lanters, 17 cases Cotton Cards, cases Ladies' Hats, Kreosote, Linen, Cloth, Silk, &c., &c. By order,

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

Catalogues to be had at the office of the Marshal, and at the office of the auctioneers.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany sofas, chairs, mirrors, engravings, paintings, mahogany and black walnut desks; also, 1 Sharp's billiard table, balls and cues complete; also, 1 rosewood 6-octave piano, made by L. Gilbert, New-York; 1 rosewood 7-octave piano, finished back, æolian attachment, made by J. Gilbert & Co., of Boston; also, rosewood 7-octave upright boudoir pianoforte of very brilliant tone, made by Detier, of Paris; also, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 37 Nassau-st., gray mare, 15 hands high, 8 years old, perfectly sound and kind; also, a bay horse, wagon and harness; also, 30 sewing machines and needles; also, a private library of books.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

A VALUABLE PRIVATE STOCK OF CHOICE OLD WINES OF THE HIGHEST GRADES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, a most valuable private stock of choice old wines of the highest grades, very old, some of which date before the Revolution, 1772. They were all selected by the present owner, who now resides in Europe. They have been stored in this City for many years past, and now to be sold without reserve. They have all been removed to our store for sale. No other wines admitted. They consist in part of extraordinary fine Madeiras, such as John Linton, J. McEvers, Madeira, Farquar, Bloodgood, and others, dated 1772, &c.; very high grades, &c.; Bloodgood Yacht Brandy, &c. Samples ready on morning of sale.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE AT PHILADELPHIA.—Valuable coal lands, 155 acres, 36 perches, Luzerne County, Penn.—On TUESDAY, July 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those three tracts of land, containing together 155 acres, 36 perches, situate in Lackawana Township, Luzerne County, Penn. They will be sold in two lots. No. 1 contains 38 acres, 76 perches. No. 2 contains 116 acres, 120 perches. The deeds, report and draft of Mr. W. H. Alexander, Land and Mine Surveyor, may be seen at the auction rooms. No. 1 is on the Lackawana and Bloomsburgh road, about five miles south of Scranton. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer—Store No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

THIS DAY, AT NO. 489 HUDSON-ST., at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of a large house, parlor, bed room, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, beds, bedsteads, &c. Also, crockery, glassware.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans..$20
United States to New Recruits.......... 10
United States to Veterans.......... 15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, }
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1864. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and fifty ($150) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

MERCHANTS', BANKERS' AND GENERAL VOLUNTEER AND SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION.—For furnishing alien substitutes not liable to a draft. Men furnished with alien substitutes, in anticipation of the draft, at much lower cost than after the draft has taken place. Drafted men furnished with alien substitutes. Gentlemen forwarding their names and address to the office, will have their men sent to the Provost-Marshal's office and mustered into the United States service, and their exemption papers correctly procured, without any inconvenience to them from having to leave their business to attend to it themselves.

Office, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

Agents:
R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
R. McNICHOL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
New-York, April 16, 1864. }

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and seventy dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¼ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK CITY. }

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PRIZE MONEY.—ALL PERSONS ATTACHED to vessels on the blockade, to whom prize money is due, can receive the same at once by applying by letter to WALDEN & WILLARD, late of U. S. Navy, No. 188 York-st., Brooklyn.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED IMMEDIATELY for six men drafted in the country; highest price paid; cash down as soon as passed by the doctor. Apply at No. 15 Bowery, N. Y.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office No. 2 Park-place.

NOTICE.—GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DRAFTED or wishing to procure substitutes can always find the same by calling at Staessel's Hotel, No. 5 Morris-st., New-York City.

MIRRORS.—TWO FINE FRENCH PLATE PIER mirrors, plate 108x30, for sale low by HARRY C. COOKE, No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, as Stock Brokers, under the firm of GRINNELL & NEVERS, for the purchase and sale, strictly on commission, of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at No. 15 Broad-st.

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL.
BENJ. M. NEVERS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERship existing in the firm name of ABBATT & RATHBUN has been dissolved by the death of Milton G. Rathbun, one of the members of said firm.

DATED July 2, 1864.

AGNES ALICE ABBATT, Surviving General Partner.
ALEXANDER STOBO, Special Partner.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by and between the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York in such case made and provided. The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is ABBATT & MOORE.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is that of manufacturing and buying and selling clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and all things appertaining thereto.

Agnes Alice Abbatt, who resides in the town of Westchester, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and Washington Irving Moore, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, are the only general partners; and Alexander Stobo, who resides in the Town of Weehawken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, is the only special partner.

The said Alexander Stobo, the said special partner, has actually contributed in cash, as capital to the common stock of said partnership, the sum of $15,000. The period at which said partnership is to commence is the 2d day of July, 1864, and the period at which it is to terminate is the 30th day of June, 1867.

DATED July 2, 1864.

AGNES ALICE ABBATT.
WASHINGTON I. MOORE.
ALEXANDER STOBO.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TOMES, SON & MELVAIN has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FRANCIS TOMES having retired from the firm.

FRANCIS TOMES,
BENJAMIN TOMES,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1864. ROBERT C. MELVAIN.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore carried on, (at No. 6 Maiden-lane by TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,) at the same place, under the firm of TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.

BENJAMIN TOMES,
ROBERT C. MELVAIN,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864. CHARLES H. TOMES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between N. & J. BROWN is dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the name of the firm in settling accounts.

NATHAN BROWN,
JOSHUA BROWN.

The business of the late firm will be continued by JOSHUA BROWN, at No. 302 Canal-st.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNdersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of G. W. MORISON & CO., for the purpose of doing a fancy and staple dry goods jobbing business at No. 76 Chambers-st.

G. W. MORISON,
(Late firm Morison & Loder.)
JAY JARVIS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE FIRM of BENKARD & HUTTON was dissolved by the death of Mr. James Benkard, on the 21st day of April last. The business of the firm will be continued by the surviving partner, under the same firm-name, of BENKARD & HUTTON. BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE JUNIOR PARTNER, JAMES H. WHITEHOUSE, retires from our house. The business will be continued under the firm of WHITEHOUSE, MORRISON & CO.

E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864. No. 29 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GEO. G. WELLS is a partner in our firm from this date.

JULY 3, 1864. S. M. WALLER & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties having claims against the City, incurred by direction of the Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to make arrangements for properly celebrating the late anniversary of our National Independence, that they are required to present or transmit such claims, properly verified, to the undersigned, Chairman of the said Special Committee, on or before WEDNESDAY next, the 13th inst., at No. 8 City Hall.

PETER MASTERSON, Chairman, No. 8 City Hall.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertaiment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ACT PASSED by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of a corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1837, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864," and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto, notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldridge and William C. Brown, Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, Francis B. Crowninshield, George A. Kittel, Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased, Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased, Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. H. Honeywell, The Hope Insurance Company, The United States Insurance Company, The New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, The Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis W. Tappan, John J. Missroon, and the Northern Railroad Company, and all others, if any there be, who have heretofore been made parties to any decree made by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in respect to either of the mortgages executed by the Northern Railroad Company of New-York, that the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, a corporation composed of second mortgage bondholders of said Northern Railroad Company, organized under the Act for that purpose passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1864, will apply at the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the Court-house in Plattsburgh, Clinton County, N. Y., on the 12th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for an order instructing the Trustees of the said second mortgage bondholders to transfer the property, real and personal, held by them as such Trustees, to the said Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, pursuant to the said act.—Dated June 14, 1864.

CHAS. G. MYERS, Attorney for the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R. Co.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR CONGER & FIELDS writing fluid, warranted better than any other ink. S. S. STAFFORD, Chemist, Manufacturer, No. 11 Cedar-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 450 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

THE LARGEST STORES IN THE CITY.
SKIRTS,
CORSETS,
PADS, &c., &c.
MRS. TOOTHAKER,
Nos. 286 Bowery and 279 Grand-st.

CARPET WARP,
COLORED AND UNCOLORED.
H. A. HARVEY,
No. 84 Maiden-lane.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS.
And an article of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 469 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse, or would do general housework in a small family; three years' City reference. Call at No. 9 West 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, bread and desserts; will assist in the washing; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 25 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches—desserts, good bread and biscuit maker; country preferred. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; no objections to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 163 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress and chambermaid; good reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN OR superintendent in a mining or manufacturing concern, by an American, 33 years of age, speaking French and some German, and having a good knowledge of mining, railroading, book-keeping, and able and accustomed to direct and control employes. Address Box No. 2,176 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION in a private family; he understands his business perfectly, and will come well recommended; is well acquainted with the City. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's, harness-maker, No. 50 4th-av., or by note address T. W. H., at No. 163 1st-av., first floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a young man; understands his business thoroughly, and is well recommended; country preferred. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN employment as coachman; he fully understands it in every respect; has very good reference. Address C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR valet, by a young man to a gentleman going to California; is a good waiter and has good reference. Call at No. 311 4th-av., Mr. BEDELL'S office.

HELP WANTED.

GARDENER WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY capable man, to lay out and make a small kitchen garden and some flower beds; also, to take charge of a horse and pony, and do the odd jobs about a small country place. Apply to C. W. MEADE, No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN, to go to Illinois; Englishman preferred. Apply in basement No. 114 Front-st., corner of Wall-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A CLERK, FOR ONE MONTH, AT A salary of $125 per month; best references required. Address, with real name and reference, Box No. 583 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT CLERK. APPLY at Insurance office, 8th-av., corner 14th-st., at 11 o'clock A M.

WANTED—A MAN AS COACHMAN AND GARdener. Apply at No. 33 Spruce-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, STAMFORD, CONN.

The Fall term will open Sept. 7, 1864. The Principal will be assisted by a large staff of resident teachers and well-known professors from the City daily. REFERENCES—Robert R. Booth, D. D., No. 101 9th-st.; Dr. C. F. Heywood, No. 16 West 32d-st.; Rev. L. W. Bacon, Stamford, Circulars at Randolph's book-store, No. 770 Broadway.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 11 West 38th-st., on the 21st of September. Arrangements are made for giving thorough instruction in the French and German languages, which will be spoken in the family. The English departments will be under the charge of accomplished teachers. Applications can be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

TWO GENTLEMEN OF MANY YEARS experience, offer their services to a few select families, in the City or country, to instruct their children thoroughly in Classics, Modern Languages, English, and Piano; both are graduates, and one from the University of France; is widely known in this City; best references given. Address INSTRUCTORS, BOX No. 124 Times Office.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSful teacher of English and Classics, whose present engagement will close with July, 1864, wishes to make a new engagement; would not refuse a situation in the West Indies or South America. Address TEACHER, Box No. 217, Sing Sing, N. Y.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR EACH STATE and town, to aid in opening Schools and Seminaries and to take positions in those already established. See to-day's *Tribune*. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Winning Suit.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Maritana.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Major Pauline Cushman, Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours: Collins, the Great Cure; Blighted Faith: Afternoon and Evening.

IRVING HALL—Stereopticon.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year,...12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year.. $ 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Upper Potomac this morning can barely be said to have taken a more definite shape than heretofore—although we have a statement that yesterday the raiders appeared in considerable force five miles from Frederick City, that our forces discovering the rebel strength, retired, and were followed by the enemy to within one mile of the town. At this point, however, their progress seems to have been arrested by Gen. Wallace, who was in a position effectually to foil the rebel plans.

From Georgia and the advance of Sherman we learn that there has been no fighting since the 27th ult. The rebels under Johnston are reported to have crossed the Chattahoochee, on their retreat to Atlanta, but accounts on this point are not positive.

The mail steamer *Keyport*, which arrived at Washington yesterday morning, brings news that at the hour she left City Point, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Petersburgh—whether it amounted to anything more than an artillery duel was not known. The hospitals at City Point have been cleared of nearly all the sick and wounded, and many members of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions are on their way home.

A fearful accident occurred on Wednesday, 6th inst., on the Chattanooga railroad, near the tunnel. Three hospital trains were coming up, loaded with sick and wounded soldiers. Two of the trains, which were some distance ahead of the other, stopped this side of the tunnel. The rear train, by the extraordinary negligence, or something worse, of the engineer, ran into the train of seven cars before it, containing three hundred soldiers, and pitched them down an embankment about forty feet high, making a total wreck of three cars—killing three persons outright, and mortally injuring four others. The enraged soldiers would have murdered the guilty engineer, but he fled into the woods and escaped.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday. The Board of Aldermen referred a resolution to give E. Jones & Co., Corporation Printers, the Common Council printing, at prices heretofore paid. The Comptroller was requested to pay the beneficiaries of the Relief Fund for the time intervening between the recent exhaustion of the fund and its replenishment, by the issuance of the No. 9 bonds. A proposition from D. D. Badger, to clean the streets for $300,000 per annum, provided that he can have the sweepings, was referred. A message was received from the Mayor, recommending that market stalls be let by auction, instead of prescribed rates per foot of frontage. Referred. A communication was received from District-Attorney A. O. Hall, stating that the executrix of the will of the late John Allan possesses an original letter from Washington to the Common Council of New-York, which is believed to have been surreptitiously abstracted from the City archives, and suggesting that the Corporation Counsel be directed to take steps for its recovery. The letter was bid for recently, Mr. Hall states, by an autograph-gatherer, at the price of $2,050, which was declined, in consequence of the doubtful question of ownership. Referred to the Committee on Law. Both boards declared vacant the position of Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, held by John Baulch, now in the Government service at Fortress Monroe, and confirmed the nomination of Bernard Kinney, made by the Fire Department, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Baulch's resignation of the office was misdirected to the Board of Representatives, and therefore could not be received by the Common Council. Both boards adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of the late John Clancy, and in the Board of Aldermen Mr. Jones made an eloquent speech eulogistic of the character of the deceased. The Board of Councilmen adopted resolutions expressive of regret at the death of Col. Patrick Kelly, killed at Petersburgh; and also adopted the resolution to aid families resident here of volunteers credited to Brooklyn, provided the Brooklyn authorities will reciprocate by aiding families resident there of volunteers credited to this City. Both boards adjourned to Thursday next, at 2 P. M.

There will be a meeting of the officers of the First Division of Militia, at the headquarters of Gen. Sandford, this morning, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of designating the regiments to act under the call for State militia.

The following is an extract from a letter received in Philadelphia, dated Beaufort, S. C., June 28: "We are preparing an expedition from this place, under Gen. Saxton, consisting of the Fifty-sixth New-York, the First and Second South Carolina, and another colored regiment, in all four regiments. The destination of it is supposed to be a raid on the mainland below Savannah. The troops are ordered to take sixteen days' rations. They were to start on the 30th, on transports, from Beaufort."

Capt. J. A. Winslow, of the gunboat *Kearsarge*, who distinguished himself by destroying the rebel steamer *Alabama*, was born in Wilmington, N. C., in 1811. His father was from the old Plymouth stock of Winslows, his mother was a Southern woman. At the age of 14 years, through the influence of Daniel Webster, John entered the navy as midshipman. He frequently advised the Navy Department to strengthen the blockading force off Cherbourg. He said he would do his best, and he certainly has done well.

Hon. D. S. Dickinson has written a letter to Secretary Seward, declining the position offered him, as Commissioner on the part of the Government of the United States for the settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies, on the ground that its acceptance would conflict with his established present and future purposes.

Gen. Grant, in a private letter to a friend, contradicts the story told by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, that Gen. Meade wanted to fall back across the Rapidan after the battle of the Wilderness.

The pressure for Money was quite general in Wall-street yesterday, and Stocks dull and lower. A good part of the demand for Greenbacks is from the country to buy Produce, such as Wool, Wheat, &c. Money is also wanted at higher rates of interest to carry out speculations in Produce and to hold Foreign merchandise for an advance in prices. Gold went up to 268@269 ₩ cent.

Encouraged by the rise in Gold, yesterday, speculators especially bought freely of the principal kinds of Domestic Produce at, in most instances, much higher prices. General Merchandise was held above the views of purchasers, and was rather inactive. Moderate Freight engagements were reported at steady rates.

The Rebel Raiders in the North—The Policy for Pennsylvania.

We would respectfully suggest to the Pennsylvanians the propriety of keeping their militia under arms, or at least such portion of it as they think necessary to protect them from rebel raids, until the end of the campaign. This is the third Summer that they have been terribly frightened by an advance of the Confederates up the Shenandoah Valley, and it has been well known, ever since Grant's campaign opened, that it was perfectly feasible for the rebels to make a dash into Maryland with a small force, if they chose to do so. There is no way of guaranteeing that no body of them, great or small, shall under any circumstances cross the Potomac. There is, therefore, a touch of the comical—to use a mild term—in this calling out of the militia every year, *after* the enemy has actually crossed the border, and when he is threatening the State Capital, and when about thirty-six or twenty-four hours remain for recruiting, arming, equipping and drilling them—a short space, it will be admitted, for the organization of a force which is expected to stand in the open field against such troops as Early's or Ewell's. What makes the matter worse, is that the volunteers are called out just at the moment when they themselves, as well as their friends and neighbors, are terribly scared, and busily engaged in removing their horses and other valuables, and when the air is thick with wild rumors of the enemy's strength and ferocity. They consequently "fly to arms," with imaginations in a splendid state of excitability, to march under officers whom they have perhaps never seen, and in whom it is quite safe to say they place no confidence, and meet the foe, as he advances, without drill, discipline or organization.

All this might be avoided by the very simple expedient of raising a force sufficient to protect the frontier before the enemy has reached it, or, in other words, at the beginning of the Summer. The militia need not necessarily be called away from their homes, but they should be kept in a state of readiness at their homes, frequently drilled, and made acquainted with their officers and with one another. If they are good for anything under the present circumstances, it must be because they are gifted with more martial ardor than usually burns in the breasts of quiet farmers and men of business. It seems as if no amount of experience would teach some of us the value of preparation in war. It is no exaggeration to say that, given a force of 50,000 men, every day spent in drill and organization would enable them to diminish their number by 500 without diminishing their efficiency, up to the time when all acquire a fair practical acquaintance with their duties; and for this preparation there is no substitute—absolutely none—neither speeches, proclamations, patriotism, nor love of glory. The science of war has been brought to such perfection that a thousand trained hirelings, if well led, as a general rule are fully competent to make mincemeat, in one short half hour, of ten times that number of the noblest undrilled and ill-officered enthusiasts that ever took the field in the holiest of causes.

The Maryland Raid.

We publish this morning a variety of reports, by telegraph and by mail, purporting to supply some details of the progress of the rebel raid on the Upper Potomac. The most direct and apparently authentic of these reports represents the rebels in considerable force near Frederick City. Five miles from that place an engagement or skirmish took place yesterday, and late reports represent the rebels as being within one mile of the town where Gen. Wallace is said to have checked their progress—the sick and the Government stores, meanwhile, having been removed to avoid capture. Apart from this report, however, the stories received by telegraph are sufficiently conflicting to bewilder any one seeking intelligible information. The only way in which we could expect to be furnished with trustworthy *detailed* intelligence is, for the moment, closed against us. The telegraph wires are either cut or in possession of the rebels both east and west of Maryland Heights, where Gen. Sigel has posted himself; and the opportunity that officer has of watching the enemy's movements is practically lost, so far as enabling the military authorities or the general public to judge of the real nature of the emergency. We assume, however, from all that is yet reported, that Gen. Sigel holds Maryland Heights without difficulty, and that, even if Hunter is not already close upon the rear of the rebel raiders, there is no danger of any disaster to the force under Sigel's command. The position is one of no common natural strength, and it would not be worth while for Ewell or Early, or whoever commands the rebel army, to waste time and strength in assailing it. From the accounts before us we can form, as yet, only a vague conjecture as to the numerical strength of the invading army. The more sober statements place it at 7,000 cavalry and infantry. The sensational reports fix it at from 30,000 to 40,000. The readiest way to bring these figures to a common-sense test is to ask, what the rebels—be they many or few—have been about since Saturday last? All the accounts agree that they have been plundering indiscriminately at every point they have touched; that they have shown almost a total disregard of everything like regular army discipline, such as even marked their former raids; and, beyond all, that they have been seen driving large herds of horses and cattle across the river above and around Hagerstown, toward the entrance to the Shenandoah Valley. All this certainly goes to prove anything but the presence of a large and thoroughly organized corps of regulars. Or at least it would seem to prove anything but a deliberate scheme of invasion, having any higher object than the recruitment of a used-up cavalry division or two, and the procurement of food and clothing for a few thousand of the starving ragamuffins who were sent in pursuit of Hunter. At Washington, reports of the rapid advance of Hunter toward the rebel rear appear to be fully credited. On what foundation these reports rest we find it utterly impossible to divine. They may be thoroughly trustworthy; but we are not disposed to be sanguine about it. The chances seem at the moment not unfavorable for Early's escape whenever he pleases to go, with a very considerable amount of plunder, as it is open to him, we should judge, to take whichever side of the Blue Ridge may seem most advantageous in his retreat.

Financial Parallels.

One of the favorite methods of the English press at this time, when they wish to touch the "raw spot" of American feeling, is to speak of our financial course in this war, as something insane and unheard of.

The suspension of specie payments in 1861 was met with a howl of derision; the issue of legal-tender was treated as if such a mad measure had never been heard of in history; and the increase of paper circulation, with the depreciation consequent, the rise in prices and the active speculation, were detailed in London journals, with the exultation with which a man might regard the sudden and marvelous ruin of his worst enemy.

One would think that no nation, before the universal Yankee, had ever suspended cash payments, or carried on war with paper money, or speculated on an inflated currency, or had supported heavy debts by means of heavy taxation and customs.

When New-York proposed to pay her foreign fund-holders in depreciated currency, (a measure which we always deprecated as utterly needless and unwise,) a general cry arose in the Tory Press of England, at "Yankee dishonesty." "Repudiators" was the mildest epithet put upon us. It would be supposed that no European State—least of all Great Britain—had ever paid foreign fund-holders in depreciated currency, but that such unexampled knavery was reserved alone for Americans, and those of the Northern States. And so profoundly ignorant are large masses of the English public, even of their own history, that we have little doubt many a respectable Englishman thinks our financial course as new and original as it is disgraceful.

Any American of common reading knows that no long wars have been carried on without paper money; and the course of this country in preserving its national life, has a sufficiently exact parallel, financially, in the course of England, when seeking to ruin Napoleon. For eighteen years Great Britain suspended specie payments in her desperate struggle with France. Bank of England notes were made, in effect, a "legal-tender," by every person being protected from arrest who offered them in payment of a debt, and by the bank being guarded by law from any suit for non-payment of its notes. For eighteen years there was thus in Great Britain an inconvertible paper currency. From 1797 to 1815 the Bank of England *tripled* its circulation, and the country banks increased from two hundred in the same time to nine hundred and forty, or almost *five times*.

The depreciation was, of course, enormous, not shown so much in the price of gold, which only reached forty-one in 1812-'13, owing to causes which need not here be specified, but especially in values—£1 in paper became worth but 10s. in 1813, and according to Doubleday, fell to 7s. or 8s., that is, a depreciation of nearly 75 per cent. The price of wheat rose from 53s. 1d. a quarter in '97 to 125s. 5d. in 1812; oats from 16s. 9d. to 44s.; wool from 3s. 8d. to 10s. The rent of arable land increased from £88 6s. 3½d. to the hundred acres in 1790, to £161 12s. 7½d. in 1812. But unlike America, no increase of prices arose in England from diminished labor; on the contrary, labor was supplied in abundance and wages did not rise with other values; the final rise being only about 20 per cent. in many parishes.

In this depreciated currency, worth forty or-fifty per cent. below what the foreign fundholders had supposed themselves pledged to receive, did England pay her former creditors. Individuals, of course, complained, but it was manifest she could do nothing else, and this "repudiation" has never, we believe, been thrown in her teeth. The enormous volume of paper money, amounting, according to the best authorities, to nearly $450,000,000 in 1815, naturally stimulated speculation and extravagance to the highest degree, and left its bad effects on the national habits. It served also, (as it has done here,) to stimulate some very useful branches of production.

Still, despite all the inflation and with a public debt in 1815, of some $3,700,000,000, England resumed specie-payments within four years after the termination of the war, and began a career of prosperity which has made her the richest nation of the world.

The financial experiences of America are no new thing. They have very nearly their counterpart during the struggle of Great Britain with France, with the immense advantage to us that our working-classes were never in a more prosperous condition. Even the fall in Government funds of late, which has so alarmed some timid people, had more than its parallel in England, where consols fell from 107 in 1737 to 47½ in 1798, and 54½ in 1813, the two latter estimated in depreciated currency. Heavy taxation carried the credit of England through, and still enables her to bear her debt. What she bore for the balance of power, we, with far greater resources, can surely bear for National existence, and with a much better financial issue before us.

Playing Possum—Making Believe Dead—The Last Secesh Trick in Europe.

Capt. Semmes, we are told by the London *Daily News*, on landing at Southampton, "anxiously asked what the people of England thought of the South, and said that *Slavery existed there but in name.*" Our intelligent Paris correspondent, "Malakoff," stated in a recent letter that the Secessionists in France now agree in representing that Slavery has been destroyed by the war, and no longer touches the merits of the case between the North and the South. The pirate in England, and the plotters in France, alike see the necessity of the subterfuge. It is felt that the Anti-Slavery spirit of the masses of the two nations is the chief obstacle to the recognition of the "Confederacy." It is realized that it is vain to continue the effort to change that spirit. A turn, therefore, is made; and it is pretended that Slavery is virtually at an end, and is no longer a matter of any practical account anyway.

A certain plausibility is given to this representation by citing declarations from the Northern press, and from Northern speakers in Congress, that Slavery has received its death-blow. This is set forth as the general conviction of the North, and of course with some effect. If it can be made to appear that the Anti-Slavery North is willing to concede that the War of itself has settled the fate of Slavery, there is no reason in the world why Anti-Slavery England and France should disbelieve it; for the North is in a position to know the truth, and the concession would be one against its own interests.

Well, what is the truth? What is it that the North concedes? This, and this simply: that Slavery will be broken down by the war, if the war terminates in the triumph of the National Government. The very progress of the national arms substitutes military law for the municipal law which alone sustains Slavery. Wherever this progress extends, it makes an end of all coercive power of the master over the slave; and without that power Slavery can exist only in name. Were the national arms to sweep through to the Gulf, and retain possession of all the region for three months, not a bond would be left unbroken. But the European Secessionists do not so put it. They are very careful to say nothing of the condition on which alone this can happen. They hold out that *in any event* the war must destroy Slavery—that Slavery must go by the board alike whether the National or the Confederate arms prevail. Nothing can be more false.

The Confederate Government was never more thoroughly wedded to the institution of Slavery, never more thoroughly determined to sink or swim with it, than to-day. Of course, it makes no public proclamation to that effect, for it fully understands that a certain reserve on this score is required by its interests in the Old World. But neither in its Executive messages, nor in its Congressional debates, nor in the deliberations of the several State Governments, has the slightest intimation ever been made that it would be expedient to give up Slavery and let the Confederacy stand clear of it before the world. Not even in all the wild harum-scarum effusions of the rebel press has any such inkling been given. The possibility that the Confederacy may be overborne is often admitted; but never is emancipation hinted at as a last resort, whereby to secure the favorable intervention of Europe. The uniform avoidance of every word having that bearing is, indeed, very noteworthy. Ordinarily it is true that "all that a man hath he will give for his life;" but this rebel crew will die sooner than quit their hold of their slave property. Everywhere throughout the South it is tacitly assumed that the "Confederacy" is not worth having without Slavery. No one apparently ever thinks of saving the one by giving up the other. There has not even been any attempt to propitiate foreign sentiment by ameliorating some of the sterner features of the institution, and thereby exciting hopes that in a few years it would be done away with altogether. The legal chattel relation of slave to master still stands out in all its absolute odiousness. The old black codes which have been the scandal of earth, remain untouched. Not one single iota is yielded to the moral sentiment of the world, even though it is felt that the issue of the life and death of the Confederacy may depend upon it. The very silence of the rebels upon the subject is the strongest of all proofs of their fanatical devotion to the institution. The everlasting adherence of the Confederacy to Slavery is a fixed fact, which nobody within the limits of the Confederacy dreams of calling in question.

Of course, the supporters of the Confederacy in Europe understand this perfectly. It is monstrous hypocrisy in them to try to make it appear that the fate of Slavery is already decided, let whichever side prevail. The war, thus far, instead of disposing of Slavery, has only made Slavery more vitally concerned in the final issue. Had the Confederate Government run away or surrendered at any time during the first two years, in all likelihood a peace would have been made that would have saved the institution in several of the States still unvisited by our arms. No such peace now is possible. The Northern people have become unalterably convinced that the Republic can never again have security with Slavery in its bosom. Their purpose is fixed that an end shall be made of the curse, and that whatever vestiges of it the sweep of conquest leaves, shall be annihilated by an amendment of the organic law of the Republic, and in such form as to make a reappearance in any future time impossible. While the war has thus determined the Northern people to make no terms with Slavery, it has just as unalterably fixed the purpose of the ruling classes of the South to take no terms for Slavery. They know full well that it will be morally impossible, after what has happened, for it ever again to have peace in the Union; and therefore do not hesitate to stake its existence absolutely on the issue of the war. They would be as deaf to all offers made by the North in its behalf, with a view to a reunion, as they are to all the persuasions of Europe to make an end of it, with a view to a recognition of independence. It is for the war alone to settle the matter. If the National Government prevails, Slavery will die forthwith and forever. If the "Confederacy" prevails, it will live; and it will thrive and domineer to an extent never seen, or even hoped for before.

English Feeling at the Sinking of the Alabama.

The sinking of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge* appears to have been a source of very great mortification among the foreign friends of the rebels. It is amusing to read the comments of the English papers which represent that class, and to see the misstatements which they make, the contradictions of each other, which they are not careful enough to avoid, and the shifts and excuses which they are fertile in, to lessen, if possible, the pain of the blow. They universally agreed at first that the *Kearsarge* was badly disabled in the fight. In fact, to read the accounts, one would think that her victory was quite accidental. They also were in one accord that the *Alabama* was entirely overmatched, and that the *Kearsarge* had "higher steam power and rate of speed, a crew nearly double that under Capt. Semmes," and heavier guns.

Her guns were heavier no doubt, but her crew was only 180 in number to 150 on board the *Alabama*, and as to the superiority in speed, if there is anything which these same people have gloried over in reference to the *Alabama*, it has been that she could far outstrip any vessel that we had afloat. They have quite lamented over our inability to build a vessel that would steam so fast as she, in view of our claims to be able to accomplish something worth mentioning in building vessels. How does it come now, that all of a sudden we find such a superiority in speed admitted for the *Kearsarge*?

Of course, to read their account, all the glory was with the *Alabama*. They spread everywhere the picture of her crew firing their guns till their muzzles were under water and the vessel going down, without striking their flag, although Semmes himself says that he hauled down his flag, at which time it is to be presumed his men ceased firing; and the log of the *Deerhound* says she did not strike till forty minutes after she fired her last shot.

They are very much puzzled to know why Semmes went into a fight in which he was to be so badly beaten. The Liverpool correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* explained it by saying that "Semmes believed that Winslow, of the *Kearsarge*, *a very young man*, lacked experience and would rather run than fight." Winslow is about sixty, but would have certainly been as little likely to prefer running to fighting, if he had been younger than he is; and if Semmes did calculate in that way, he did not know his man.

The *Times* says, "It is not in our power to say why Capt. Semmes, who had gained so much glory, and so unquestionable a reputation for courage, that he could afford to be prudent," came out to the fight. We doubt whether he would have done so if he could have avoided it; but if he did come out for the purpose of a fight, it seems to us quite probable that he was driven to it by the consciousness that his reputation for courage was very questionable. What he has ever done since he took command of the ship to show courage in is hard for us to see. His whole career has been one of running away from battle, with the sole exception of his attack upon the *Hatteras*, where he showed stratagem, but nothing else; and we are inclined to think that this feeling that to be always running after unarmed vessels, and flying from armed pursuers, was showing too much of the "better part of valor," that drove him at last into a fight which real discretion probably would have led him to avoid, if possible.

Charges of inhumanity on the part of the *Kearsarge* were also freely made. Semmes himself says that she fired five guns after he had struck his colors, and that there was no appearance of any boats coming from her after the ship went down. We should require very strong proof of this statement before we credited it for a moment, and as it is contradicted by all the other accounts, and as the *Kearsarge* took sixty-eight of the *Alabama's* crew, which her boats actually picked up, it is quite certain that there is not the shadow of a foundation for this charge.

We are not surprised at the state of feeling which led to such misstatements. The English feel in their hearts as if the conflict was their own. It was fought with an English-built vessel, with English guns and English powder, and an English crew. Semmes openly declared that his best men were trained on board an English man-of-war, the *Excellent*—and to have a vessel thus built, and thus manned and equipped, so easily destroyed by an American vessel, with so little injury to herself, touches the old sore spot, the first blow upon which was struck when the flag of the *Guerriere* came down. We can well afford to let their vexation work itself off in ovations to Semmes, and rejoicings over his escape in an English vessel. We doubt, however, whether it will amount to enough to procure him another ship.

Georgia.—The situation in Georgia is now of the deepest interest and importance. In the whole of our movements there during the past two months, the enemy has simply tried to retard our advance at such commanding positions as were found along the line of the railroad. Of course, in a mountainous region like that, it was very easy to make our advance difficult, and to delay us for a considerable time. But the enemy seem now to have got to the last defensive line of Atlanta outside of the city fortifications—the line of the Chattahoochie; and our army has followed him closely up to within a short distance of that line. If we can now force him to general battle, or if we can effect an investment of Atlanta, we shall soon see the breaking up of his army. If Johnston evacuates Atlanta—which we do not believe he will do without a serious defence—he may still keep up the fight during the Summer in efforts to defend Milledgeville.

Obituary.

GEN. GEORGE P. MORRIS.

George P. Morris died at his residence at 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 6th inst., aged 62 years. Mr. Morris was born at Philadelphia on the 10th of October, 1802. At an early age he removed to New-York, where, when in his fifteenth year, he commenced his literary career by writing verses for the New-York *Gazette*. In August, 1823, in conjunction with Samuel Woodworth, he commenced the publication of the New-York *Mirror*, a journal which employed some of the best literary talent of the country, and was one of the most prominent periodicals of its class, until Dec. 31, 1842, when it was discontinued under the financial disasters of the times. In 1843, he associated himself with Mr. Willis in the publication of the New-York *Mirror*. In 1844 he established a daily paper called the *Evening Mirror*. At the close of 1845 he commenced alone a weekly journal called the *National Press*, the title of which he changed in 1846 to that of the *Home Journal*, and from that time until his death he and Mr. Willis conducted it. Though well known as a journalist, he was much more widely known as a song-writer, and as such was one of the most popular of his day. Millions of copies of his "Woodman Spare that Tree" are said to have been circulated, and, with others, as "We Were Boys Together," "Land, Ho!" "Long Time Ago," "The Origin of Yankee Doodle," "My Mother's Bible," &c., proved sources of great profit to their publishers. The Melodies for many of his songs were written by Balfe, Sir John Stephenson and other distinguished English composers, and have been sung in public by Malieran, Russell, Madame Anna Bishop and many other celebrated vocalists. Various editions of his poems have been published, including one in 1840 with illustrations by Weir and Chapman. In 1853 he published a volume entitled "The Deserted Bride and other Poems," and he afterwards edited a volume of "American melodies." In 1837 he produced a successful drama, entitled "Brier Cliff," founded on incidents in the American Revolution. In 1842, he wrote the libretto of the opera of "The Maid of Saxony." He has also published a volume of prose sketches, entitled *The Little Frenchman and his Water Lots*. Mr. Morris was for some time a Brigadier-General in the New-York State Militia. For many years he resided at Undercliff, a country seat on the Hudson, nearly opposite West Point.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. REEDER.

Ex-Gov. Andrew H. Reeder died at his residence at Easton, Penn., on the morning of the 5th inst., after a short illness.

Gov. Reeder was a native of Northampton County, Penn., but was for many years a resident of Easton, where the greater part of his life was spent. In his profession as a lawyer he acquired eminence. Up to and at the opening of the Kansas troubles he was a Democrat, and on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, President Pierce appointed him Governor of the former Territory. He went out with the intention of executing the law in accordance with the squatter sovereignty doctrine of Senator Douglas; appointed his officers, and was immediately involved in trouble.

Very shortly after the commencement of these troubles a force of Missourians, numbering between three and four thousand, invaded the Territory in an armed body, took part by force in the territorial election, and controlled it entirely. Being opposed in this by Gov. Reeder, they succeeded in getting him removed from office, and Gov. Shannon appointed in his stead. Gov. Reeder remained in the State, and was elected to Congress, under the Topeka Constitution. A Congressional committee was appointed to investigate the Kansas outrages, and Reeder accompanied the committee as an adviser. The report of their investigation became a famous political document.

During his stay in Kansas Gov. Reeder founded several towns, and sought, by developing the resources of that region, to lay a broad foundation for its future prosperity. Subsequent to his retirement from office, he returned to Easton, where he has since remained. He became an early, active and intelligent member of the Republican party, in which he exerted considerable influence.

The Tender of the Secretaryship.

The following is the correspondence between the President and Gov. Tod, in regard to the Secretaryship of the Treasury:

MR. LINCOLN'S DISPATCH.

Washington, June 30, 1864.

Hon. David Tod, Youngstown:

I have nominated you to the office of Secretary of Treasury in place of Gov. Chase, who has resigned. Please come without a moment's delay.

A. LINCOLN.

GOV. TOD'S REPLY.

Youngstown, Ohio, June 30, 1864.

To the President, Washington City:

The condition of my health forbids the acceptance of the distinguished position you offer me. Grateful for this mark of your confidence, I am sincerely yours. DAVID TOD.

The declination of Gov. Tod was telegraphed immediately upon receiving the dispatch from the President.

Commencement of Hamilton College.

The annual commencement of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., will be held Thursday, July 21.

Rev. Herrick Johnson, of Pittsburgh, Penn., will address the Society of Christian Research, Sunday, July 17.

Wednesday, July 20, Hon. Chas. P. Kirkland, LL. D., of New-York, will deliver an address, and Prof. Edward North, of Hamilton College, will read a poem before the alumni.

The convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, Tuesday, July 19, will be addressed by Chas. D. Warner, Esq., of Hartford, Conn.; Poet, Francis M Finch, Esq., of Ithaca.

Dartmouth College.

Commencement at this institution is on Thursday, July 21. The Baccalaureate discourse will be delivered by President Smith, on the afternoon of the Sabbath preceding, July 17. The class day exercises will be on Tuesday afternoon. The address before the Theological Society, Tuesday evening. On Wednesday forenoon the address before the Alumni will be delivered by Prof. Samuel C. Bartlett, of the Chicago Theological Seminary. The literary societies will be addressed on Wednesday afternoon by Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D., of Albany, N. Y.

Arrival of the Asia at Boston.

Boston, Thursday, July 7.

The steamship *Asia* reached her dock at 6 P. M. The newspaper dispatch-bag of the Associated Press was forwarded by Adams' Express, and the mails by this evening's train to New-York.

Fire in Chicago.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 6.

The cooperage establishment of Jones & Chapin was destroyed by fire last night. Loss estimated at $25,000; insurance unascertained.

The Alabama and Kearsarge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In British waters, in the "narrow seas," over which the English once claimed supreme jurisdiction, compelling the vessels of all other nations, even war ships, to lower or veil topsails to the English flag, a British-built steam war vessel, armed with approved British guns, worked by British gunners, trained in British marine artillery, schooled and manned by a British crew, was, with but little damage to the victor, sent to the bottom by an American steam war vessel, built by Americans, with an armament of American invention and preparation, worked and manned by Americans. Again, the English-built and beaten vessel was named after an ultra, a rasnack and the best shielded rebel State; the American-built and victorious steamer was called after a mountain in the "front and front" of New-England. J. W. ar P.

Troy, July, 1864.

THE REBEL RAID.

The Invaders in Considerable Force.

A Fight Within Five Miles of Frederick.

THE REBELS CLOSE UPON THE TOWN.

PLUNDER THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

THE REBELS CHECKED AT FREDERICK.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Large Portion of Lee's Army Sent North—Fighting Yesterday Near Frederick—The Rebels Close Upon the Town—Government Stores Removed.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 7—9:45 P. M.

There can no longer be any doubt that Gen. LEE has sent a considerable portion of his army in this direction.

The *American* has received the following special intelligence:

FREDERICK, Thursday, July 7.

About 10 o'clock this morning the Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, with 300 men and two pieces of ALEXANDER'S Baltimore Battery, made a reconnoissance to Middletown, about five miles from Frederick, where they met the enemy in strong force—infantry, cavalry and artillery. After a sharp fight our forces were repulsed, and fell back on Frederick, the enemy slowly pursuing.

Large numbers of stragglers are arriving at Monocacy, and are sent at once to the front by Gen. WALLACE. The enemy are reported to be in full force on the Hagerstown turnpike.

LATER.

FREDERICK, Thursday, July 7—P. M.

The enemy is now one mile from the town, on the Hagerstown pike. All the sick and Government stores have been removed. Reinforcements are arriving.

The Rebels Foiled at Frederick City.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 7—Midnight.

Gen. WALLACE has met with a success at Frederick. He has foiled the rebels thus far in all their efforts to drive us from the town. We expect the particulars soon.

The rebels threw several shells into the city. One fell near BRADLEY JOHNSON'S old residence, and another near the Court-house.

Burning of the Shenandoah Bridge.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 7—10 P. M.

A dispatch from Sandy Hook to-night says the rebels are again burning property in that place. Large fires are now burning. The bridge over the Shenandoah is also in flames, the conflagration casting a glare of light over the country for miles.

Rebel Movement in Loudon County.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 7—10:20 P. M.

Reliable reports from Loudon County, Va., say there has been no rebel force in that county save MOSBY'S, consisting of about 250 or 300 men, about half of whom crossed the river, and committed the depredations at Point of Rocks on Monday. They made another attempt to cross on Tuesday, but were deterred by the appearance of some of our cavalry. They have fallen back, but guard the roads leading to the river to prevent the loyal citizens from communicating with the Maryland shore.

The Rebel Force Larger than at First Supposed — Skirmishing Near Maryland Heights—The Rebels Driving Off Horses, Cattle, &c.—The Rebels Occupy Hagerstown—All the Railroad and Telegraph Property at Harper's Ferry Destroyed—Active Movements of Our Troops.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 7.

The city is full of rumors this morning of an exciting character, in regard to the rebel invasion.

After careful inquiries, with a desire to sift out the truth as far as possible, and with a view to avoid acting the part of an alarmist, on one hand by overstating, or on the other encouraging false security by underrating the state of affairs, I send you the following account, which is believed to be correct.

The most reliable intelligence from Maryland Heights and the region beyond, this morning, warrants the belief that the rebel force now on this side of the Potomac, and on the line of the Virginia side, is larger than at first supposed.

It is believed that the rebel force is not far short of thirty thousand.

Advices from Sandy Hook down to 10 o'clock this morning say that an officer from Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters, on Maryland Heights, reports that skirmishing was going on back of the Heights, but the number of rebels there is small.

With the aid of a glass and the signal corps, the rebels can be observed toward Sharpsburgh, driving off cattle, horses, etc., and plundering the farmers in the valley.

No large force, however, is visible.

Advices from Greencastle, Pennsylvania, this morning, say that the rebels occupy Hagerstown this morning, but in what force is not known.

The train from Frederick is just in, and reports that Col. COLES, of the Maryland Cavalry, had a skirmish with a small rebel scouting force, four miles west of Frederick, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was ascertained subsequently, however, that the force was quite small.

The rebel officers dined at noon at HAGAN'S Mountain House.

Later in the day, two pieces of ALEXANDER'S Maryland Battery, detachments of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and Col. COLES' Maryland Cavalry went in pursuit of the rebels, and during last night drove a force of about one hundred rebels through Middletown.

While in Middletown, yesterday, the rebels made good use of their time in plundering the citizens of their horses and other property. One citizen, a stable-keeper, named JOSHUA CORRICK, was called upon to deliver up his horses, but he resisted and said he would die first, whereupon he was shot first, and is reported dead.

Active movements of our troops are going on, which it is not proper for prudential reasons to particularize.

The railroad is still unobstructed as far as Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry.

At last advices it was believed that there was only a small force of rebels on the Virginia shore opposite the Point of Rocks.

LATER.

The rebels in Harper's Ferry have destroyed all the railroad property there, including the telegraph and ticket offices. They have also burnt a large quantity of forage.

So far the rebels have used no artillery against our forces.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Cavalry Fight at Hagerstown—The Union Force Retires—Destruction of the Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7.

The *Star* says:

We have information direct from Hagerstown, to the effect that on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, a rebel squad, consisting of fifteen cavalry men, commanded by Lieut. SHARER, formerly of Martinsburgh, Va., entered that place. This force appeared to be a reconnoitering party, and they had only been in the town a few moments when a detachment of our Regular Cavalry, from Carlile, Penn., commanded by Lieut. MCLEAN, dashed into the place.

A brief cavalry fight immediately ensued in the streets of Hagerstown, which resulted in the rebels being driven out of the town with the loss of a Lieutenant and two privates, taken prisoners.

About half an hour after this fight, the rebels again entered the town, their forces consisting of cavalry and mounted infantry.

Lieut. MCLEAN, of the Union cavalry, finding his force too small to cope with the large number of rebels, slowly fell back to the Pennsylvania line, carrying with him his prisoners.

The rebels, after entering the town, set to work to destroy the telegraph, but they had made no demonstration against the railroad when our informant left.

They also plundered many of the stores and seem to have adopted a different course from the one they pursued last Summer, as they now make no distinction between rebel sympathizers and Unionists.

Many of the rebel citizens, perhaps anticipating this treatment, ran their horses into Pennsylvania.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Jenkins' Cavalry at Hagerstown—Heavy Levies on the Citizens.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 7.

The *Bulletin* has received the following dispatch:

CHAMBERSBURGH, Thursday, July 7.

A man from Hagerstown just arrived at Greencastle says that MCCAUSLAND'S command, formerly JENKINS', fifteen hundred strong, cavalry and mounted infantry, and one battery, entered Hagerstown yesterday, and left at 11 o'clock by the Frederick pike, where the main body of the rebels have all gone.

Small parties returned this morning, and made a requisition on the people for fifteen hundred outfits and $20,000, under threats of burning the town, which was paid.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

The Rebels at Heidelburgh—Plundering the Border Counties.

Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, July 6.

A dispatch over the inland line, from the operator at Chambersburgh, announcing that he was packing up his instruments to leave, the rebels having entered the town, created some excitement here this evening; but at the present writing (eleven o'clock) *our forces* not only hold Chambersburgh, but Greencastle also. The rebels, however, hold Hagerstown, and have advanced as far as Heidelburgh, near the State line. There is great alarm, however.

The border counties' horses are taken from the stables, and much property and valuables have been plundered or stolen. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is torn up for some fifty miles, between Frederick and Cumberland, and twelve miles west of Cumberland. The force coming down the valley consists of some three thousand cavalry. A whole rebel corps is known to have reached Frederick, and large reinforcements are arriving for them from the South.

There is considerable excitement here. Drums and fifes have been sounding through the streets, and a meeting of the old City Zouaves, Capt. AWL, has just been held, and the company reorganized. It was formerly Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. The people are organizing.

The Sixty-second Pennsylvania Regiment arrived here to-day, under command of Col. SWEITZER, of Pittsburgh, its term of service having expired.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, July 6—Midnight.

The rebels have not yet advanced beyond Heidleburg. A private dispatch, just received, represents the people busy barricading the streets of Chambersburgh.

Gov. Curtin's Second Call.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, July 6—9:30 P. M.

The following proclamation has just been issued by the Governor:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Pennsylvania, ss.—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth, a proclamation.

It is now ascertained that a large rebel force has been detached from Richmond, and is now advancing on the North. So large a portion of our army is at remote points, that it becomes necessary to raise immediately a sufficient body to repel them.

They are already within the borders of the Commonwealth.

You have always heretofore been ready to answer the call of your country. You will not be less ready to come forward when your homes and firesides are to be defended against a profligate horde of plunderers.

I am authorized by the President of the United States to call for twelve thousand volunteers, in addition to those required by my proclamation of yesterday, to serve for one hundred days in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington and its vicinity.

I appeal to the freemen of Pennsylvania to rouse themselves for the necessary effort, and come promptly to sweep the invaders from her soil.

I refer to the General Orders from the Headquarters of the Pennsylvania Militia, No. 50, dated July 5, 1864, published with this proclamation, for the details of the arrangements.

I do most earnestly request the good and loyal men of the Commonwealth, and especially the veteran soldiers in all her borders, to show themselves to be worthy of her in this emergency.

Persons have established for themselves, on many a bloody field, a reputation for the martial virtues, which they will not now forfeit, when both their well-earned fame and the safety of their homes and families are at stake.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburgh, the 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth. By the Governor. ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FROM FREDERICK.

The Rebels Commanded by Early—Great Alarm and Excitement—The Rebel Infantry Supposed to be Lying Beyond Bolivar Heights.

Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FREDERICK, Wednesday, July 6.

The force of the enemy is not estimated here at more than six thousand, all told. Of these a marauding party of about four hundred is scouring the country north of the river, stealing horses, robbing stores, &c., but showing no disposition for fight.

The main body of the enemy has not crossed the river, nor is it in sight at Harper's Ferry, being concealed behind Bolivar Heights. Their sharpshooters, however, command the railroad down to Sandy Hook.

We have evacuated Harper's Ferry, however, and concentrated our forces under SIGEL on Maryland Heights.

Up to this time there has been no fighting, beyond an occasional interchange of compliments between the pickets. It is thought that ample means are at hand to meet any demonstration the enemy may make.

A small cavalry skirmish appears to be going on just beyond Frederick, a party of our cavalry having overhauled a body of the horse thieves. The smoke and dust seems receding, the enemy being apparently discomfited.

The enemy, to the best of present information, is commanded by EARLY, and it is thought he has little with him beyond his own division.

From this standpoint I can safely assure the public that no great damage will result from EARLY'S raid.

A small fight took place at Middletown this morning, when the enemy were driven back.

I am unable, owing to the prevailing excitement which seems to have deranged everything and everybody here, to do more than forward you a few particular points.

Skirmishing has been going on to-day between the rebel advance and our forces, within four miles of Frederick City, but up to this hour no rebels have entered Frederick City, except as prisoners.

Great alarm and excitement prevailed here this afternoon, caused by a report that the rebels were entering town. The stores were all closed, and the people were running to and fro, and many were leaving the city in great haste. The excitement has somewhat abated this evening. I can learn nothing yet as to the number of the invaders, but the belief is that they are in strength, and intend to occupy the Cumberland Valley.

The day has passed in comparative quiet both at the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry. The main body of rebels are still behind Bolivar Heights, although it is rumored that a portion of their force is crossing the river above to flank SIGEL. Fabulous numbers of rebels are reported to be at Williamsport, 20,000 for instance at Sharpsburgh, but they are mostly the product of overheated imaginations.

Some little artillery firing occurred this afternoon, but it was all on our own side. The impression seems general that EARLY is leaving the Ferry, and moving up toward Williamsport to cross, whether for a raid on Pennsylvania, or to try conclusions with SIGEL on the south side, is, of course, not known. It is, however, pretty certain, from their action to-day, that they intend to give the Ferry the slip.

The general situation seems to be that the rebel force is, or has been until noon to-day, lying near Harper's Ferry, engaging SIGEL'S attention, while the cavalry, in squads of fifty and a hundred, are wandering over the country north of the Potomac, in zealous search of horses, dry goods and greenbacks. Parties of these latter gentry have appeared to-day at Sharpsburgh, Middletown and various localities to the north and northwest of Frederick.

Rumors are current of parties devastating the south side, as low down as Nolin's Ford, but they are not reliable. It is still a mystery as to what the rebels intend or expect to do. So large a force would not certainly come so far as this to accomplish all they have yet attempted. The rebel cavalry operations north of the Potomac are of the old command of A. G. JENKINS, and are now led by Brig.-Gen. JOHNSON, formerly Colonel of the First Rebel Maryland Infantry.

[Advertisement.]

GOLDEN BITTERS.—Hubbel's Golden Bitters are rapidly gaining a world-wide reputation. Read the following:

PARIS, France, June 2, 1864.

Messrs. Hubbell & Co.:

GENTS: I can say that your "Golden Bitters" is the most wonderful medicine in the world. It acts truly in a most miraculous way. Suffering with dyspepsia of the most painful kind, I used the "Golden Bitters," prepared by Messrs. HUBBEL & Co., and was cured. I am convinced that all complaints of this kind can be cured by your Bitters. Wishing you prosperity and great success in the curing of all complaints that afflict the human frame,

I am, Gentlemen, yours with respect.
CASINIER FABRIGOU.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Appliances.—For (7th edition of) pamphlet and drawings describing them, address H. C. L. MEARS & CO., 277 W. 23d-st., N.Y.

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MARRIED.

BULL—TONNELE.—On Thursday, July 7, at Washington Heights, by Rev. J. Howard Smith, Mr. ALFRED M. BULL and Miss MAGGIE R., daughter of the late Peter L. Tonnelé, all of this City.

STURGES—LEE.—In Chicago, on Thursday evening June 23, by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, FRANK STURGES and LILLIE, daughter of Oliver H. Lee.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday morning, July 7, of scarlet fever, SARAH SCHENCK, only child of Henry S. and Sarah M. Anderson, in the 2d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Franklin-av., first house from Gates-av., Brooklyn, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

BISSELL.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, June 30, HATTIE SHERWOOD, and on Wednesday, July 6, GEORGE FERRY, twin children of Edward C. and Betsie H. Bissell, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The funeral will be attended from the house of the parents, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

BAUSHER.—On Wednesday evening, July 6, after a short illness, JOHN BAUSHER, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Jacob Bausher, No. 99 East 19th-st., near 3d-av., this day, (Friday,) July 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DE BEVOISE.—On Wednesday, July 6, JACOB DE BEVOISE, Newtown, L. I., aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, on Saturday, July 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ELKIN.—On Thursday, July 7, at his residence, No. 143 Adams st., Brooklyn, after a brief illness, HENRY ELKIN, formerly of Matanzas, Cuba.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HADDON.—On Thursday, July 7, AGGIE, daughter of John and the late Mary A. Haddon, aged 21 years.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, July 9, at 1 o'clock, at her late residence, 109th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem.

JOLLIFFE.—At Rockland Lake, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 6, MARY LUDICY, daughter of George B. and Susanna Jolliffe, aged 3 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 305 Dean-st., near 4th-av., Brooklyn, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

KING.—At Petersburgh, on Wednesday, June 15, Capt. WILLIAM VERNON KING, of the Fourth U. S. C. T., in the 24th year of his age.

MCKNIGHT.—On Thursday, July 7, LOUISA, wife of Charles S. McKnight, and daughter of the late Capt. H. L. Champlin, of Essex, Conn.

Funeral service at the First Presbyterian Church in 5th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROGERS.—On Wednesday, July 6, at his residence, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., P. L. ROGERS, from injuries sustained by being thrown from his carriage, on the 4th inst., aged 50 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Church, corner of East 28th-st. and Lexington-av., on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

REYNOLDS.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, July 6, JAMES B. REYNOLDS, late of Newburgh, N. Y., in the 86th year of his age, for nearly 60 years an active and honored member of the Masonic fraternity.

His friends, and the members of Harlem Lodge No. 457, and the fraternity in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., this day, (Friday,) July 8, at 5 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

HARLEM LODGE NO. 457, F. & A. M.—Members of Harlem Lodge, and the fraternity in general, are invited to assemble at the Lodge rooms, northeast corner of 3d av. and 127th-st., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 4½ P. M., to attend the funeral of our late W. Bro. JAMES B. REYNOLDS. THOS. E. B. HAWKS, Master.
ROBERT OGILVY, Secretary.

PECKHAM.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Tuesday, July 5, LIZZIE C., second daughter of Elizabeth and the late Alfred G. Peckham, aged 22 years.

Her young friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 8:22 train from 30th-st.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

RILEY.—On Thursday, July 7, in Bergen, N. J., LAURA, infant daughter of John A. and Josephine L. Riley, aged 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Bergen, N. J.

WATSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, July 7, MARY LOVE, daughter of the late Major Josiah Watson, U. S. M. C., in the 2d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Warren Murdock, No. 26 Garden-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, July 9, at 3½ o'clock.

WRIGHT.—On Wednesday, July 6, Mrs. MARTHA WRIGHT, relict of John Wright, aged 69 years, 1 month and 6 days.

Funeral services from her residence, corner of 50th-st. and Broadway, at 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 417.—July 7, 1864.
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THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

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AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent Governments are always at par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

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Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
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Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, 650 Broadway.
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(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,
Analytical Chemist. ☜

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READE'S SAVAGE AFRICA.

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We have only to wish Mr. Reade success in his next expedition to Africa, when the same courage in traversing, and energy in describing unknown lands, will, we doubt not, be shown by one of the most able African explorers.—*London Reader.*

Mr. Reade's volume has as much merit as if he had gone out with a special purpose, and had described his progress with a special view to his appearance at the Royal Geographical Society at home. * * * It abounds with pictures of African life.—*London Athenæum.*

Mr. Reade has written a very entertaining book. * * * For our own part, we can honestly assert that we derived considerable amusement from his volume.—*Illustrated London News.*

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CHAPTER II.

And he did many wonderful works, insomuch that his name was pronounced in many tongues.

And there came in unto him Judith, from the seaport of New-Bedford, who had been sick for many years, and after some days her pains were gone, she slept soundly, and did rejoice in eating her food.

And Asa, from those which are called Quakers in the great City of Philadelphia, wrote an epistle saying "O! Drake, accept thou this money, which is called Greenback and hath the picture of Abraham thy friend on one end—for verily, I was weak, exhausted and despondent, I ate but little and suffered many pains, and thy Plantation Bitters gave me health, likened only unto the vigor of youth."

And upon such as were afflicted with Liver Complaint, with Sour Stomach, with General Debility, and Dyspeptic pains, in all parts of the land, did these Bitters produce astonishing cures.

But some unbelievers existed—and some croakers arose—those whose occupation was gone—and they said many malicious things, and trumpeted their dying sorrows through many papers.

Then Abraham came the closer unto Drake and said: "This reminds me of a story, which is to say, boys always stone the best trees. Be of good cheer. Once in Sangamon County even I was bilious"—but the bursting of a shell from the direction of Petersburgh, caused Abraham to travel a little fast, and he only said "Send me a bottle of Plantation Bitters for I have not time to wait;" so we have lost his story.

But Drake flourisheth like a green bay tree—the rocks bear witness to his skill, and the fences proclaim his works, so that those who run may read, and none need suffer who will use the Plantation Bitters.

And the multitude with one voice said: "Explain unto us the Delphic meaning of S. T. 1860. X." But because of the many people his voice could not be heard, and he promised to explain all in his next Epistle which will be Chapter III.

And the crowd departed, each with a bottle of Bitters in their hands.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.
FOR DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA AND ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
A sure thing, warranted in every case. It cures Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, and is extensively used as a soothing syrup for children while teething, &c.
MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.
DEMAS, BARNES & CO. wholesale agents for New-York. Sold by all druggists.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer BAVARIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 9th day of July, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and at the uptown Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.—Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New-York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
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U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a loan of two million dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under any future call of the President for men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th of June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

BY H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., two doors below the Sub-Treasury.
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
DIRECTORS:
BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM S. CORWIN,
C. G. CORNELL, THOMAS McLELLAND,
BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR., ROBERT DUNLAP,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON,
Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States. Have for immediate delivery the various denominations of the National 10-40 Loan.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into 1881 Bonds.
E. C. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS and DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and U. S. LOAN AGENTS, NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 Broadway,
Will receive subscriptions free of charge for the new 6 per cent. Bonds at 106. Interest payable in gold.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER MOTT-ST.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION held at the office of this Company on the 6th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors for the year ensuing:
DIRECTORS:
ISAAC O. BARKER, JOSEPH WHITFIELD,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD, HARRISON HALL,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, WILLIAM SIMPSON,
GEORGE J. HAMILTON, JAMES L. STEWART,
JAMES Y. WATKINS, CHAS. D. BAILEY,
DAVID H. McALPIN, S. R. COMSTOCK,
SAMUEL RAYNOR, ALBERT HALL,
JOHN ROBINSON, EDWIN A. HOPKINS,
SMITH BARKER, JOSEPH ROSE,
WILLIAM PEET, EDGAR M. CRAWFORD,
MERRIT H. SMITH, S. P. SQUIRES,
JOHN ASH, R. E. PETERSON,
JONATHAN PURDY, S. S. VANDERHOFF,
JOHN B. SIMPSON, JOHN SHORT,
DAVID MAHANY, DAVID ARMSTRONG,
JACOB MILLER, ROBERT LATON.
At a meeting of the Directors, held immediately after the election, ISAAC O. BARKER was unanimously elected President, and CHARLES D. BAILEY, Vice-President. By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on the 21st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
MATTHIAS CLARK, CHARLES F. HUNTER,
JOHN W. LEWIS, JOHN O. MORE,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT, MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
THOMAS WILLIAMS, ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
ALFRED BARMORE, ABRAHAM R. VANNEST,
GEORGE WARNER, GEORGE SCHMELZEL,
CHRISTOPHER GWYER, PETER R. CHRISTIE,
SIMON SHINDLER, JOSEPH B. MILLER,
JOHN P. YELVERTON, SAMUEL RAYNOR,
JAMES S. LEWIS, SAMUEL BIRDSALL,
SOLOMON BANTA, THOMAS J. BLANCK,
WILLIAM MOIR, CROWELL ADAMS,
HENRY S. TERBELL, HENRY DAVID,
JAMES E. HEDGES, J. G. BLAUVELT,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS, PETER J. SCHULTZ,
D. JACKSON STEWARD, ALBERT MANN,
WILLIAM HERTZEL, JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
JOSEPH H. WOOD.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 24th inst., MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM S. MARTIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 Broadway, New-York, June 23, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Board of Directors, held the 22d inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JAMES VAN NORDEN, A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON, CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK, THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS, JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, J. G. GOTTSBERGER, JR.,
JAMES BUCHAN.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day had of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz.: Nos. 13, 63, 63, 83, 88, 95, 99, 123, 188, 216, 234, 429, 459, 494, 594, 637, 772, 816, 891, 1,008, 1,187, 1,335, 1,357, 1,364, 1,489, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. JOHN WATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, JULY 5, 1864.—The FARMER'S BANK OF HUDSON has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, June 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNTIL further notice, the Continental Bank of New-York City will act as the N. Y. transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company's stock. The bonds and coupons of the Company will be paid at the Continental Bank as they mature, on presentation. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Income Bonds of 1854, maturing July 1, 1864, will be paid as above.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad first mortgage bonds, and coupons of Joliet and Chicago Railroad first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1864, will be paid at our office on and after that date, less Government tax.
M. K. JESSUP & CO., Agents.

FINANCIAL

PROSPECTUS OF THE COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL........................120,000 SHARES.

NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.

STOCK FULL PAID, AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

TRUSTEES.
JAMES W. ELWELL, Esq., of the firm of James W. Elwell & Co., No. 57 South-st.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., President of the Bank of North America.
THOMAS K. FOSTER, Esq., late of the firm of Foster & Stephenson.
JAMES D. FISH, Esq., President of the Marine Bank.
JAMES L. HATHAWAY, Esq., Merchant, No. 171 Pearl-st.
ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
PRESIDENT, THOMAS R. FOSTER, Esq.
BANKERS, MARINE BANK.
SECRETARY, SAMUEL E. SEYMOUR, Esq.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT, HENRY A. COOK, Esq., Central City, Colorado.
SOLICITORS, Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, New-York. Messrs. WAKELEY & READ, Central City, Colorado.

Mines, the celebrated Bobtail Fisk, and other well-known Lodes, including also a "Tunnel Claim" of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City. The whole property embracing 8,700 feet, of which 1,900 are developed claims, and 1,800 feet opened, and 5,000 feet tunnel claim, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bobtail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any other in Colorado, which the following assay shows, made by Edward N. Kent, Esq., Chemist, United States Assay Office, New-York: Mint value, per ton of 2,000 pounds, Bobtail Lode, $744 46, is equal to $5,715 68 per cord; Fisk Lode, $341 21, is equal to $2,729 08 per cord. Beside the above, the company own 467 feet of valuable water power, having 21 feet fall, on North Clear Creek, half a mile below Black Hawk City.

The great advantage possessed by this company is in having a mill now in successful operation, and in a short time the company will have additional improved machinery capable of working 48 tons, or six cords of ore per day, from the Bobtail and Fisk Lodes, which are yielding from $860 to $1,200 per cord uniformly. The company confidently expect to commence paying at an early day a monthly dividend of One Per Cent. in gold. The stock can only be had for a limited period at the first subscription price, and judging from the constant demand to obtain it for investment, it must rapidly rise in value. The attention of capitalists and others is called to this company, believing that no stock has been offered in the market that possesses more intrinsic merit or is entitled to greater confidence in the community for a profitable, safe and permanent investment.

Subscription books of the company for only a limited number of shares, are now open at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 52 William-st., at the price of $5 per share, $3 to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance ($2) payable on call, when the certificates of the stock are ready to be delivered by the company, or the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription, at the option of the subscriber to the stock.

Parties who are desirous of securing any of the stock at the above low price, are informed that the company intend closing the books shortly, after which time no stock will be sold less than par.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO

Incorporated under the laws of the State of California.
CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
Paid in full, in gold coin of the United States.
D. O. MILLS, President. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.
LEES & WALLER, Agents, New-York City.
Offices, No. 33 Pine-st.

This Bank having been organized under the laws of the State of California, is prepared, with a capital of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, to transact a general banking business at San Francisco. Will receive Deposits, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange at San Francisco and New-York; will make collections throughout the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Nevada. Coupons of the State of California, and of counties and cities, will be cashed, or collected at current rates.

Bills of Exchange on the Bank of London, for amounts to suit purchasers, will be issued at San Francisco and New-York. Also, Exchange bought and sold on the leading cities of the United States.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, each liable to his individual property for an amount equal to his stock in this bank.
D. O. Mills, William Norris, Moses Ellis,
Wm. C. Ralston, J. Whitney, Jr., A. B. McCreery,
R. S. Fretz, O. F. Giffin, R. M. Jesup,
J. B. Thomas, A. J. Pope, Samuel Knight,
Louis McLane, Herman Michels, A. C. Henry,
Asa T. Lawton, Fred'k Billings, J. C. Wilmerding,
Wm. E. Barron, Geo. H. Howard, Wm. Alvord,
Thomas Bell, H. T. Teschmacher, John O. Earl,
A. Hayward, All of San Francisco,
Jacob Kamm, of Portland, Oregon.
The operations of the Bank of California will be upon a specie basis. Gold and silver bullion bought and sold.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, corner of Broad-st., N. Y.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above stock.
The road is 37 miles long, commencing at Joliet, in Illinois, and terminating at Chicago.
The total amount of the stock of the company is $1,500,000, the greater part of which has already been purchased by capitalists as a permanent investment.
The road has been leased in perpetuity by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, as required by the charter obtained from the Legislature of Illinois, under which that company was reorganized, and is irrevocable.
The lease requires the payment of a rent monthly to the United States Trust Company, in the City of New York, sufficient to pay a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. of 7 per cent. per annum, free of United States Government tax, imposed or to be imposed.
As an additional security for the payment of the rent, 32-257ths of the gross receipts of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are irrevocably pledged for that purpose.
We recommend this stock to parties seeking a safe investment.
For further particulars, apply to
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS AND U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.
All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.
U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and for sale.
COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CONDITION OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1864:

Loans and Bills Discounted		$235,963 02
Banking House		41,020 01
Furniture and Fixtures		2,194 62
Current Expenses		3,885 32
Due from State Banks		1,245 13
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulating Notes		100,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		90,000 00
Premium Account		20,193 15
Cash on hand, Notes of other National Banks		568 00
Cash on hand and Checks of State Banks		60,762 13
Cash on hand, Specie		200 00
Cash on hand, other Lawful Money		120,605 00
Total		$726,628 38
Capital Stock paid in		$250,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$90,000	
Circulating Notes on hand and Unsigned	24,890—	65,110 00
Individual Deposits		375,804 28
United States Deposits		5,300 00
Due to State Banks		20,202 89
Profits		10,211 23
Total		$726,628 38

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this second day of July, 1864. WILLIAM H. KIPP, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 28 WILLIAM-ST., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., held on the 21st of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in the said company on the 12th day of July next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every six shares of stock then held by each stockholder. Certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same on and after the 1st of August next. No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share; but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of July, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the company.
By order of the board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE-ARMS COMPANY, Room No. 73 Trinity Building, Broadway. NEW-YORK, June 28, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at this office on the first MONDAY in July, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.
GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

The above election is postponed to the second MONDAY, July 11, in consequence of the first Monday falling on the 4th day of July.
GEO. T. MAY, Secretary pro tem.

No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1864.

COUPONS OF DUBUQUE AND SIOUX City Railroad First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad First Mortgage Preferred Bonds due July 1, 1864, will be paid at our office on and after that date less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HANOVER BANK, ON SATURDAY, THE 25th day of June, 1864.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$1,650,651 62
Overdrafts		56 46
Due from Banks		46,979 40
Due from Directors of the Bank	$42,250	
Due from Brokers	450,200	
Specie		320,543 88
Cash items, viz.: Notes and Checks in the Exchanges		776,235 73
Stocks		471,000 00
U. S. C. H. Certificates and Indebtedness Certificates		435,583 99
U. S. Demand Notes		285,373 00
Loss and Expense Account		15,083 59
Total		$4,001,507 67
LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$105,000	
Less notes on hand	1,707—	103,293 00
Profits		211,321 50
Due to Banks		176,817 38
Due Depositors on demand		2,488,631 29
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz.: Unclaimed Dividends		1,094 50
Tax 1863 Unpaid, but charged to Profit and Loss		20,350 00
Total		$4,001,507 67

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, President, and THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the Hanover Bank, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
W. H. JOHNSON, President.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 6th day of July, 1864. JAS. W. HALE, Public Notary, No. 54 Wall st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1864.

RESOURCES.		
1. Loans and Discounts		$631,654 72
2. Overdrafts		7,153 98
3. Due from Banks		
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$29,508 00	
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate		50,500 00
7. Specie		25,107 06
8. Cash Items, viz.		101,439 90
United States Notes		76,657 00
9. Stocks, $124,500 00; Promissory and United States 73.10 Notes and Indebtedness Certificates		124,500 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		5,800 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		6,359 83
Total		$1,032,172 49
LIABILITIES.		
1. Capital		$206,525 00
2. Circulation Registered	$120,830 00	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$120,830 00	
Less notes on hand	7,886 00—	112,914 00
3. Profits		38,448 95
4. Due to Banks		
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		8,656 31
7. Due Depositors, on demand		648,802 58
8. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		16,795 65
Total		$1,032,172 49

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—CHARLES JENKINS, President, and W. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the East River Bank, a bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 7th day of July, 1864. JOHN VAN ORDEN, Notary Public.

STATEMENT, SHOWING THE TRUE condition of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1864.

RESOURCES.		
Bills Discounted and Loans		$8,365,970 23
Loans to Directors	$150,000	
Real Estate		300,000 00
Stocks and Interest		3,261,573 06
Expense Account		53,701 44
Overdrafts		821 89
Specie		1,182,644 69
Cash Items, Bills and Checks of City Banks		1,639,321 34
Cash Item, U. S. Legal Tender Notes, &c.		2,660,843 40
Due from Banks		151,256 92
Total		$12,106,133 87
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Profits		514,319 00
Registered Bank Notes	$69,074	
Registered on hand	1,326—	67,748 00
Due Depositors on demand		7,978,730 40
Due to banks		545,296 78
Total		$12,106,133 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—CHAS. P. LEVERICH, President, and WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 25th day of June, 1864, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a Banking House for the transaction of its business; and that from the 1st day of January, 1865, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.
C. P. LEVERICH, President.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this July 7, 1864, before me,
EDWARD W. CRITTENDEN, Notary Public, New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SIXTH National Bank of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, showing its condition on the morning of the 1st day of July, 1864, before the transaction of any business on that day:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$256,334 78
Due from Banks and Bankers		81,727 30
Specie and other lawful money of the United States		294,531 78
Cash Items and Revenue Stamps		37,902 99
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer United States to secure circulation		179,500 00
United States Certificates of Debt deposited with Treasurer United States for other purposes		100,000 00
United States Bonds, Seven-Thirty Notes, and Certificates of Indebtedness on hand		107,144 04
Furniture and Fixtures		1,551 33
Expense account		2,764 97
Total resources		$1,061,456 29
LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$200,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$90,000	
Less circulating Notes on hand	18,500	
Notes outstanding		71,500 00
Profit and Loss		5,949 66
Due to Banks and Bankers		9,842 99
Due to Treasurer of the United States		518,800 86
Due Depositors on demand		255,362 78
Total liabilities		$1,061,455 29

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—On this 7th day of July, 1864, personally came before the undersigned a notary public of said county, CASSIUS DARLING, President, and JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier of the Sixth National Bank of New-York, who being duly sworn, upon their oaths, say that the foregoing is a true and accurate statement of the affairs and condition of said bank on the morning of the 1st day of July, 1864.
CASSIUS DARLING, President.
JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to the day and year above written. AUGUSTUS LELAND, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$304,105 08	
Temporary Loans	563,400 00—	867,505 08
Furniture and fixtures		2,782 13
Current Expenses		14,281 66
Remittances and Cash Items		17,316 17
Due from National Banks	$31,109 13	
Due from other Banks	105 02—	31,214 15
Interest accrued		21,316 91
United States Bonds deposited to secure Circulation		421,619 59
United States Bonds deposited to secure Deposits		300,000 00
United States Bonds on hand		236,891 57
Other United States Securities on hand		217,405 03
Cash on hand in notes of this Bank	$325 00	
Cash on hand in notes of other National Banks	6,000 00	
Cash on hand in notes of State Banks	11,091 00	
Cash on hand in other lawful money	694,047 96—	711,463 96
Total		$2,841,796 25
Capital Stock		$1,000,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller		360,000 00
Individual Deposits		579,591 65
United States Deposits		465,935 77
Due to National Banks		401,111 91
Discount		4,935 47
Interest		30,221 45
Total		$2,841,796 25

State of New-York, County of New-York.—I, JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier of the Tenth National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed to before me, this 7th day of July, 1864. W. H. BARKER, Notary Public.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst. Poles open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT LOAN.—The coupons due July 1, 1864, on the Minnesota Eight per cent. Loan will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of P. M. MYERS & CO., 48 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND FUNDS at low rates; New-Orleans Bank Notes also purchased at best price. WM. H. MARSTON & CO., Bankers, No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.

A Dividend of One Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company has been this day declared by the Trustees, out of the net earnings of the month of June, 1864, payable on the 20th July, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & COMPANY, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.
A. L. PURVES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS INS. CO., No. 100 Broadway, July 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, 11th instant.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK. NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE. NEW-YORK, June 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of July, 1864. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

JULY INTEREST, 1864.

Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 21.
Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK. CHATHAM-SQUARE, July 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three or six months prior to this date, will be paid on and after July 20.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA. DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, July 1, 1864.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date, until the morning of Wednesday, July 6, 1864.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND. GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 4 Wall-st.
JOHN EDWARD KAHL, Sec'y.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND. CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax. JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th day of June until the 7th day of July next.
HENRY SMITH Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, on the stock and canceled bonds scrip of the company, payable on the 1st of August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 3d day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO. M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 1¾ per cent., free from Government tax, due July 4th, on the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Stock, will be paid on the 5th proximo, by the United States Trust Company.
M. K. JESUP & CO., Agents.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of one and one-fourth per cent. (1¼) on the capital stock, (par value $10 per share,) from the net earnings of the Company for the month of June, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Broad-st., on and after the 15th inst. C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall st., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of income tax. By order of the Board.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 WALL-ST., July 5, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York shareholders will be paid at this office.
JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. upon their capital of $5,000,000, for the month of June, payable at their office No. 10 Pine-st., on the 15th inst.
WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1864.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on 9th inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, June 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF eight (8) per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon the old Capital Stock, payable on and after July 8, 1864.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, New-York, June 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 1.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., June 29, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., without tax, payable on and after the 5th prox.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1864.

CASH CAPITAL........................$200,000 00
NET SURPLUS, July 1, 1864........68,078 62

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 3. NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

A dividend of One per Cent. for the month of June has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after July 16, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH. NEW-YORK, June 24, 1864.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto) at the following rates:
Five per cent. per annum for $500 and all amounts under.
Four per cent. per annum for all sums exceeding $500.
Also, an extra dividend at the rate of one per cent. per annum.
Free of Government tax, payable on and after July 18.
Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO., PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Preston Coal and Improvement Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two and one half per cent. from the net earnings, payable on the fifth day of July next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company, at the close of business, on the 30th day of June instant. Transfer books close on that day, and open on the 5th day of July. Dividends due stockholders in New-York and Boston will be remitted by mail or express when requested. HENRY B. MOORE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 18th of July, 1864.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

EBERVALE COAL COMPANY.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, on July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 5 to 16.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1864. G. LEE STOUT, Treas.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT (FREE of Government tax) has been declared payable on and after the 1st of July.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN (Marine) INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 39 William-street, NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE IN LONDON.
BRANCH OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL.

Authorized Capital	$5,000,000
Cash Capital and Surplus	2,052,263
Assets, Jan. 1, 1864	2,902,145
Dividend paid Policy Holders and Stockholders to date	3,275,000

A LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT IN LIEU OF SCRIP DIVIDEND allowed to those who prefer it at the inception of the risk.

Losses adjusted and paid in London on shipments to Europe.

Losses also paid in gold when the premium is paid in gold.

DIRECTORS:
W. C. Pickersgill, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co., New-York, and of Fielden Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
William H. Guion, of Williams & Guion, New-York, and of Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Samuel D. Babcock, of Babcock Bros. & Co., New-York, and of B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
James M. Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co., New-York, and of Brown, Shipley & Co., London, and Liverpool.
N. Chandler of J. Munroe & Co. New-York and Paris.
George W. Hennings, of Hennings & Gosling, New-York and of Hennings, Gosling & Co., Liverpool.
W. Butler Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., N. Y.
Henry F. Spaulding, of Spaulding Hunt & Co., New-York
John L. Aspinwall, New-York.
John Allen, New-York.
James Benkard, of Benkard & Hutton, New-York.
Gustavus Kutter, of Loeschigh Wesendock & Co., N. Y.
L. H. Brigham
John A. Mecke, New-York.
John R. Gardner, New-York.
Wm. M. Evarts, of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, N. Y.
Robert Spedding, of Henry A. Swift & Co., New-York.
J. B. Johnston, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co., N. Y.
Frederick C. Gebhard, of Schuchardt & Gebhard, N. Y.
Samuel B. Caldwell, of Caldwell & Morris, New-York.
Wilson G. Hunt
John J. Crane, of Bucklin & Crane, New-York.
J. Pierpont Morgan, of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., N. Y.
George W. Bee, of Williams, Bee & Co., New-York.
William Wright, of R. L. Maitland & Co., New-York.
Emil Heinemann, of Heineman & Payson, New-York.
Thomas Slocomb, New-York.
George A. Phelps, Jr., of Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., N. Y.
M. A. Sorchan, of Sorchan, Allien & Diggelmann, N. Y.
Douglas Robinson, of Robinson & Cox, New-York.
Edward Von Der Heydt, of J. W. Schmidt & Co., N. Y.
David P. Sellar, of Dennistoun & Co., New-York. of Dennistoun, Cross & Co., London.
Charles G. Landon, New-York.
RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President. ALEXANDER MACKAY, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE COMPANY REFERS IN EUROPE TO
City Bank of London, London.
Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London and Liverpool.
Messrs. Fielden Brothers & Co., Liverpool.
Messrs. B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
Consolidated Bank, Manchester.
Messrs. J. F. Jamieson & Co., Glasgow.
Rougemont De Lowenberg, Esq., Paris.
Messrs. John Munroe & Co., Paris.
William Iselin, Esq., Havre.
Michiels Loos, Esq., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Louis Lemme & Co., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Berenberg, Gossler & Co., Hamburg.
Messrs. Van Regnen & Co., Amsterdam.
Messrs. Carl F. Plump & Co., Bremen.

60TH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1864.

Capital	$153,000 00
Surplus	146,059 69
Assets	299,059 69

At an election held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year:
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, WM. H. HARBECK,
FRANCIS A. PALMER, GEO. W. PLATT,
JAMES BARNES, JESSE SELIGMAN,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, GEO. C. PETERS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER, BENJ. M. STILWELL,
JOHN BODINE, SAMUEL F. WHITING,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, JEDEDIAH MILLER, M.D.
ISAAC V. BRIGGS, GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.
JOSHUA SUTTON, EDWARD C. BADEAU,
JOHN T. BRUCE, ROBT. KNIGHT.
JEREMIAH V. SPADER.
At a subsequent meeting of the board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and CHAS. BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.
Also, the usual semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next, free of Government tax.
By order. JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES: NO. 650 BROADWAY AND NO. 54 WALL-ST.
This Company insures buildings, vessels in port, merchandise, farm houses, barns, household furniture, and other personal property, against loss and damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, President.
WILLIAM H. KIPP, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
WM. S. CORWIN, NATHAN CLARK,
EBENEZER H. PRAY, HENRY SILBERHORN,
ROBERT DUNLAP, ALBERT WEBB,
EDWARD C. ROBINSON, JACOB FINK,
HENRY P. DEGRAAF, JOHN N. HAYWARD,
CHARLES HUDSON, WM. TILDEN,
JOHN W. SAGEMAN, HARFORD B. KIRK,
JAMES W. TRASK, J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN S. MARTIN, AMOS C. LITTELL,
PEARSON S. HALSTEAD, CHARLES G. CORNELL,
WALTER W. PRICE, WM. P. DAVID,
THOMAS McLELLAND, PATRICK DICKIE,
JOHN H. JAMES, TRISTRAM ALLEN,
RUSSELL CRANE, RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CONRAD BRAKER, JR., R. M. VAIL.

NATIONAL LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY.

Organized under a special charter of the State of New-York.
CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $500,000.
This Company possesses all the powers and privileges of any Life Insurance Company, with the additional powers of insuring the Lives and Limbs of Officers, Soldiers and Sailors in the Army and Navy, and all other persons.
Books are now opened for $100,000 additional Stock at the office of the Company, No. 243 Broadway.
ORISON BLUNT, President.
WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-President.
THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, Treasurer.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $500 and under.
Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
The July dividend (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after July 18.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, CHARLES COOPER, Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.
HENRY E. CONKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

ASSETS............................$1,023,668 6[illegible]
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Six per cent. interest allowed, free of Government tax, on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
Bank open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.
ASSETS—$1,215,275 59.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Cor. of 3d-av. and 26th-st. CHARTERED 1854.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
All moneys deposited on or before July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money deposited on or before Monday, the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
M. D VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before the 20th July will draw interest from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free from Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on MONDAY, 18th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.
WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits received to the 11th of July will draw interest from the 1st July.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS D. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 18. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free from Government tax. Moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, Sec. THOS. CHRISTY, Pres.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 81 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 81 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive five dollars.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. COBBETT, NO. 20 CENTRE-ST., BEtween Chambers and Reade sts., can be consulted with confidence on diseases of a private character. A practice of thirty-four years, three of which have been in the hospitals of New-York and London, enables him to treat with success nervous and general debility. The victims of imposition can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured, or no charge. N. B.—See Dr. Cobbett's diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 31 Franklin-st. N. Y.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor, over Park Bank.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 17, 1864.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1864, which is in the words following, to wit:

"An Act to Authorize the Establishment of Ocean Mail Steamship Service between the United States and Brazil."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to unite with the General Post-office Department of the Empire of Brazil, or such officer of the Government of Brazil as shall be authorized to act for that Government, in establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips or voyages per annum between a port of the United States, north of the Potomac River, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, at Bahia, Pernambuco, and such other Brazilian and intermediate port or ports as shall be considered necessary and expedient: *Provided*, That the expense of the service shall be divided between the two Governments, and that the United States portion thereof shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the performance of twelve round trips per annum, to be paid out of any money appropriated for the service of the Post-office Department.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to invite proposals for said mail steamship service by public advertisement for the period of sixty days in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, respectively, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the same for a term of ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the United States with the mails for Brazil; *Provided*, That proposals for monthly trips—that is to say, for twelve round voyages per annum, out and back—are received and accepted by him within the limit as aforesaid, from a party or parties of undoubted responsibility, possessing ample ability to furnish the steamships required for the service, and offering good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of such contract; *And provided further*, That such proposals shall be accepted by the Government of Brazil, and that distinct and separate contracts with each Government, containing similar provisions, shall be executed by such accepted bidder or bidders; each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the 1st day of September, 1865; and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships offered for the service shall be constructed of the best materials and after the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted for sea-going steamships of the first class; and shall, before their approval and acceptance by the Postmaster-General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster-General; that the two Governments shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent, to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure from any cause to perform any of the regular monthly voyages stipulated for in the contract, a pro rata deduction shall be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the regular performance of the service according to contract; and that the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the contract at any time, in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the mail steamships employed in the service authorized by this act shall be exempt from all port charges and custom-house dues at the port of departure and arrival in the United States; *Provided*, That a similar immunity from port charges and custom-house dues is granted by the Government of Brazil.

Approved May 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS

will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, the 1st day of October, 1864, for conveying the mails of the United States by a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round voyages *per annum* between a port of the United States north of the Potomac River and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Bahia and Pernambuco, in Brazil, for a contract term of ten years, to commence on or before the 1st day of September, 1865, and to date from the day the first steamship of such line shall leave the United States with the mails for Brazil.

Bidders must designate the United States port of departure and arrival, and may, at their option, propose to embrace additional intermediate ports at which the steamships shall touch on their outward or homeward passages, to deliver and receive mails.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing a passage, each way, between the United States port of departure and arrival at Rio de Janeiro, and should be accompanied by a map or diagram of the route, showing the intermediate ports at which the steamships are to call to deliver and receive mails. Schedules of the sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from each port, as well as the proposed days and hours of arrival, should also accompany each bid; such schedules, however, to be subject to the approval of the Post Departments of the respective countries, and to alteration by said Departments from time to time, as the interest of the proposed international postal service may require.

The steamships offered for this service must be American steamers of the first-class, and before acceptance will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all respects to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved May 28, 1864, and must be properly guaranteed, with a satisfactory testimonial that the guarantors are men of property, and abundantly able to make good their guarantee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposal.

The acceptance or non-acceptance of the bids will be determined by the Postmaster-General as soon as practicable after the time limited for their reception; but no proposal can be accepted by this Department unless the bidder is also accepted by the Government of Brazil, as provided for in the aforesaid act. And in case of such joint acceptance, distinct and separate contracts are to be executed by the accepted bidder or bidders with each Government, containing similar provisions, each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of subsidy to be paid for the service.

Proposals should be sent, under seal, to the "First Assistant Postmaster-General," "Foreign Desk," with the words "*Mail Proposals*,"—"*Foreign Mails*" written on the face of the address; and they should be dispatched in time to be received by or before the first day of October next, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

NOTE.—This Department is not advised that any definite action has yet been taken by the Government of Brazil in respect to the establishment of the proposed steamship service between the two countries; but it is probable that by the first of October next, the limit fixed for the reception of proposals under this advertisement, certain information on that subject will have been received. When received it will be made public. M. B.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 10th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. until WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Ward School House No. 42, including the steam-heating apparatus; said building to be erected on two lots of ground known as Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st. in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said building, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals for the carpenter work must include also the proposals for painting, as they will both be awarded to one bidder. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work and Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Dated, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1864.

JEREMIAH WELCH, JOHN HAYWARD, GEORGE KINZER, JESSE G. KEYES, JOHN C. ACHESON, Building Com. of the School Officers of the Tenth Ward.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVIORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, the name of the person offering the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 14, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery; Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Forty-eighth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenue, and William-street, from John to Fulton-street.

The form of the proposed agreement, and blanks for the bids, can be obtained on application to the contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 2, 1864.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals, inclosed in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the person presenting the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, July 9, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-ninth streets; Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets; Clinton-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets; Grand-street, between Greene and Mercer streets; Eighth-avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Eighty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Specifications for above works and blanks for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVAN, Croton Aqt. Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Fort Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 25th day of July, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., to furnish

Six (6) second or third class steam Fire Engines, of perfect suction power, complete in all parts, with all the modern improvements combined, to be drawn by hand power, the weight not to exceed 4,500 pounds when ready for service. The diameter of the reciprocating steam force pump to be about 4½ inches, capable of forcing one (1) stream of water from a 1¼-inch nozzle averaging from 210 to 275 feet, and two streams from a ¾-inch nozzle averaging from 175 to 200 feet. These engines are to be supplied with tenders and hose carts of approved construction, with all the necessary fittings. They are to be subject to a rigid inspection by a United States inspector, and are not to be received or paid for until they have been thoroughly tried with a full head of steam, under his directions.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 2, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186–. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

These Engines are to be delivered at the place of manufacture. Upon the award being made, the successful bidder will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Fire Engines."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until MONDAY, July 25, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the under-named arsenals, viz.:

20,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.
10,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the *new* pattern sets to be seen at the arsenals above named, with the following exceptions, viz.: The *shoulder belt* will be but two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge-box and cap pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge-box, the same size and style as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge-box is to be sewed with nine (9) and the cap pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather*, of *mixed tannage oak finish*, and *all hemlock*. The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above-named arsenals on or about the 20th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that this department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for, except such as are approved upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 13th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 4, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186–. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who have failed to make time deliveries under previous contracts, without furnishing satisfactory reasons for such delinquency.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received by this office until MONDAY, July 25, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of

TWO THOUSAND TONS LEAD.

This lead to be approved quality, pure and soft, suitable for ordnance purposes, and is to be delivered at the aforesaid arsenal free of any charges for handling or transportation, as follows, viz.: Not less than five hundred tons on the 15th of August, 1864, and not less than five hundred tons per month thereafter.

Failure to make deliverance at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number of tons he may fail to deliver at that time.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 1, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186–.

Witness. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEORE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,500 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids; the flour to be in *round-hoop* barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

1,200,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.
2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one-hundred pounds each.
4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.
5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.
6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

250,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.
2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head lined.

100 barrels "C" SUGAR; barrels as above.

NEW POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of July, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary well-coopered barrels.

NEW ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of July, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

5,000 gallons Sauer Kraut, to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples to be seen at this office.

5,000 gallons Curried Cabbage, barrels as above.

Bidders are at liberty to extend their offers of Sauer Kraut and Curried Cabbage, through a series of months, naming the quantity they can deliver each month, and prices.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour and Sugar must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labelled, *and not in paper parcels*.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OFFICE NO. 7 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12th day of July, at 12 M., for 250 to 300 tons of the best anthracite coal for the use of the courts and offices of the county, the ton to be calculated at 2,200 pounds; also, proposals for 50 cords of kindling wood, (pine,) cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the committee may designate.

The committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

SMITH ELY, JR., SHERIDAN SHOOK, ELIJAH F. PURDY, ORISON BLUNT, Special Committee on Fuel.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:15 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., 11:10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M. Sunday trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M.

JOHN S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday train, 4 P. M.

SARATOGA TRAVEL VIA HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. depot at 7 and 10 A. M., arrive at Saratoga at 2 and 6:45 P. M.

BENEDICT'S TIME

For Railroads, Steamboats, &c., No. 174 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st., (formerly No. 5 Wall-st.)

BENEDICT BROTHERS.

Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver-Ware.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

"This may certify that the Colton Dental Association of the City of New-York, have, after administering to us the nitrous oxide gas, extracted for us, without pain, the number of teeth, and at the dates opposite to our respective names. The gas was pleasant, and the operation satisfactory."

The above certificate has been signed by four hundred and thirty patients since the 4th of February last (as can be seen at our office), embracing many distinguished ladies and gentlemen. No patient has ever hesitated to sign it. Office No. 22 Bond-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.................WM. WHEATLEY.

THE SUMMER THEATRE OF THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1864,
will be performed John Brougham's celebrated Drama, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
THE GEM OF ROMANTIC PLAYS.
WILLIAM WHEATLEY,
in his original and highly successful character of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE,
sustained in the principal *rôles* by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. C. Nunan, E. Lamb, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Blaisdell, E. Holmes, J. Seymour, (with songs,) Misses Mary Wells, Rose Eytinge, Skerrett, etc., etc.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT DRESSES,
APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
AND DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET.
Musical Conductor.................Harvey B. Dodworth.

The Management is happy to announce that an engagement has been effected with the distinguished artiste, Miss

LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will make her first appearance in this Theatre, on
MONDAY NEXT, JULY 11.
AS OGARITA, IN THE GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA OF THE SEA OF ICE,
which has been some time in preparation.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Corner Broadway of Broome sts.

Mr. Geo. Wood.................Manager

The manager has unfeigned satisfaction in being able to announce an engagement for a limited period with the
YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL, FASCINATING
and highly accomplished artist,
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
who, after a most highly successful tour of three years, throughout the principal cities of England, Ireland and Scotland, and lately in Canada and all the principal Western cities, will make her first appearance in New-York on MONDAY EVENING, July 11, 1864,
in her unequaled impersonation of the
FRENCH SPY. FRENCH SPY.
The edition and music thereof being that used by the celebrated Mme. Celeste.
Miss WESTERN will be supported by an efficient corps dramatique. Full particulars in future announcements.

SHIPPING.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPERS' HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST; by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons....900-horse power
EUGENIE..........(Afloat)......900-horse power
FRANCE..........(Building)....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........(Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE......WEDNESDAY..........Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE......WEDNESDAY..........Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..........July 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..........July 16
ETNA..........SATURDAY..........July 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, BROOKING..........Saturday, July 2.
LOUISIANA, PROWSE..........Saturday, July 16.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
COSTA RICA, (new,)
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
MONDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M.

The OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will succeed the COSTA RICA, and sail July 13.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The fine, fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship BRITTANNIA, Capt. TERRIER, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, July 9, from Pier No. 30, North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions, cabins, $100 and $85; intermediate, $65; steerage, $45; payable in currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 9, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The United States Mail Steamship
ELECTRIC SPARK,
JOHN C. GRAHAM, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, July 23.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE.
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 P. M.
Passage, first-class, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

The fine new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT NOON,
from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply at the office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR LONDON—THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP MELBOURNE, Capt. A. G. FROUD, will sail for the above port July 13.

She has superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers.

Rates of passage; Cabin $60, in Gold or its equivalent in currency; Steerage $45, in currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., No. 78 South-st.

WANTED—A LARGE PATENT FIRE AND burglar proof safe, second-hand, made by Herring or some other good maker. Address W. C., Box No. 104 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

POSITIVELY LAST TWO DAYS OF THE SEASON.
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY, July 8,) BENEFIT OF
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN,
THE FAMOUS UNION SPY AND SCOUT,
and POSITIVELY HER LAST APPEARANCE BUT TWO,
will be acted at 3 and 7¾ P. M., the COMEDIETTA of
THE MARRIED RAKE.
Mrs. Trictrac..........Miss PAULINE CUSHMAN
Mr. Flighty..........Mr. J. M. WARD
and the IRISH FARCE of
BARNEY THE BARON.
MR. J. M. WARD AS BARNEY,
at 11 A. M. and 3 and 7¾ P. M.
MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN
repeats the THRILLING NARRATIVE of her SERVICE, CAPTURE, CONDEMNATION, and RESCUE.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.
THE GRACEFUL AND ELEGANT MLLE. ERNESTINE,
in her beautiful Pas Seul, "LA NATIONALE," and other dances.
Mr. J. H. CLIFFORD, the celebrated Ethiopian Comedian, in his favorite Songs and Dances.
NASON'S NEW PATENT VENTILATOR, driven by steam, will be in operation during "THE HEATED TERM," driving and diffusing through the Lecture Room 30,000 FEET OF PURE COOL AIR PER MINUTE, rendering this undisdisputably the
COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
To be seen at all hours,
THE MARVELOUS AFRICAN MUD FISH, BROUGHT HERE IN DRY SOLID CLAY!!!
FOUR BEAUTIFUL SEALS, JUST CAPTURED, WILL BE EXHIBITED, SPORTING IN THEIR NATIVE ELEMENT,
IN THE NEW MAMMOTH SALT WATER TANK.
THE GREAT GIANT GIRL, THE COLOSSAL FRENCH GIANT, THE TWO SMALLEST DWARFS LIVING, THE THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO LIVING KANGAROOS, LIVING PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, THREE TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES, THE GEN. TOM THUMB BRIDAL GROUP, HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, THE MUSICALLY EDUCATED SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Phrenological Examinations by Prof. LIVINGSTON, Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

A CARD.—MISS MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN begs to return her sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of New-York, and strangers visiting the City, for the immense patronage bestowed upon her humble efforts, and the innumerable acts of kindness which she has received from their hands. She also desires to announce that her benefit and last appearance but one will take place at Barnum's Museum, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, July 8, on which occasion, in addition to numerous other novelties, Miss Major Cushman, besides giving an account of her adventures, will have the honor of appearing as "Mrs. Trictrac," for the first time in New-York, in a petite farce entitled "The Married Rake; or, A Lesson for Lovers," sustained and assisted by Mr. J. M. Ward, the popular Irish Comedian, as "Flighty;" also as "Barney the Baron."

Tickets may be obtained from Miss Major Cushman in person; also at the office of the Museum.

IRVING HALL.—FALLON'S STEREOPTICON
THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
VIEWS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, IRELAND, ROME, AMERICA,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STATUARY.
MOONLIGHT EFFECTS, LOCAL VIEWS AND PORTRAITS OF OUR GENERALS, &c., &c.
Each view over 25 feet square.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—FARE 50 CENTS.—The new steamer THOMAS COLYER will leave Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 4 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., New-York, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh every morning at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; West Point, 7:35; Cozzens', 7:40; Grassy Point, 8:25; New-York, 10:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Saugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken to Bridgeport and all stations on the Saugatuck Railroad.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—The steamer
MARY POWELL,
Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier, foot of Jay-st., EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, touching at 30th-st.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT Fort Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves:
Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.
Dey-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—One of the following splendid first-class steamers, viz., CLEVELAND, ILLINOIS, NORTHERN LIGHT, IRON CITY, TRAVELER, METEOR, IRONSIDES, LAC LA BELLE and PEWABIE, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock P. M. each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Mich., on the following days at 2 o'clock P. M. through the months of July and August, making grand excursion trips to the many points of interest on the great inland seas of America, which, for utility, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 1,000 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Marie's.

The many and extensive mines of iron and copper, unequaled by any in the world, with the newly discovered and inviting deposits of silver, lead, wild and romantic scenery, combined with its pure and bracing climate, renders the Lake Superior trip one of far more than ordinary attractions to the capitalist, the student and the pleasure-seeker or the invalid.

The above-named steamers are elegantly fitted up with large airy cabins and state-rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers. Fare, including state-rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from eight to ten days.

Rooms secured, and further information obtained, by application to

R. HANNA & CO., GARRETSON, HOWE & CO., HUSSEY & McBRIDE, Cleveland, Ohio.
S. P. BRADY & CO., JOHN HUTCHINS, BUCKLEY & CO., J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Mich.

TO LET TO EXCURSION PARTIES.—Dudley's Grove, near Hastings; Newark Bay Grove, Saltersville; Myers' New Grove, Staten Island; the large new barges WALTER SANDS and MAYFLOWER, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

A LARGE STEAMER, WITH SALOONS, Also small steamers. The splendid new barges STELLA and GERALDINE, with Biddle's Grove and Woodbridge Park, to let for excursions.
R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

MACHINERY,

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—CARPENTERS' MACHINERY, CONsisting of planing, morticing, tenoning, blind lath and wood splitting machines, all in good order, and shop, with engine and boiler, to rent in Hoboken. Apply to J. BENSON, Agent, or S. R. SYMS, No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO BOILERS, 20x3½ feet, two 14-inch flues in each, and two boilers, 30x4 feet, two 16-inch flues in each.
JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

BOILER WANTED.—ANY ONE HAVING A small cylinder boiler may address BOX No. 4,618 Post-office, stating price and where to be seen.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SIDEWHEEL river steamer, from 160 to 200 feet long, light draft, cylinder from 40 to 60 inches diameter. Send detailed description, with lowest cash price, to WM. G. OUTERBRIDGE, Jr., Box No. 969 Post-office, Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S,

TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
The eminent artiste,
MISS AVONIA JONES,
in the new play (for which she has been expressly engaged), Filmer's justly celebrated and highly attractive drama,
THE WINNING SUIT,
the most popular legitimate production acted in England for years,
and never before performed in America.
ILLUSTRATED BY
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
And the following brilliant distribution:

Don Pedro..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Count Roderic..........Mr. A. H. Davenport
Josef..........Mr. George Holland
Don Alphonso, King of Castile..........Mr. Norton
Capt. Sebastian..........Mr. Daly
Villa Nova..........Mr. Williamson
Capt. Alvez..........Mr. Pope
Juan..........Mr. Browne
Orelia..........Miss Avonia Jones
Francesca..........Miss Ione Burke
(with a favorite Spanish song, La Colasa.)
Hostess..........Mrs. John Sefton

Doors open at 7½. Overture commences at 7¾. Curtain rises at its conclusion.
Box book now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress..........Mrs. John Wood
COMPLETE SUCCESS
of the
Inauguration of the Season of
ENGLISH OPERA,
with the following distinguished artists,
MADAME COMTE BORCHARD,
MR. WM. CASTLE,
AND MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Together with a
POWERFUL COMPANY,
Full Chorus and efficient Orchestra,
Under the direction of
MR. ANTHONY REIFF,
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
will be presented Wallace's Grand Opera, in three acts entitled
MARITANA,
with the following
POWERFUL CAST:

Maritana..........Madame Comte Borchard
Don Caesar..........Mr. Wm. Castle
Don Jose..........Mr. S. C. Campbell
King Charles II. of Spain..........Mr. J. Clark
Marquis..........Mr. Warren White
Lazarillo..........Miss Louisa Myers
Marchioness..........Mrs. M. E. Burroughs
Manager of Opera..........Mr. B. A. Baker

In active preparation Auber's Grand Opera of
FRA DIAVOLO.
Doors open at 7½, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S

GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellence of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, melodeons, Alexandre and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at great bargains for cash; prices from $60 to $250. New seven-octave pianos, at $225, $250, $275, $300, and up to $700. One seven-octave second-hand grand piano, price $700 new, will be sold for $300, or rented for $10 per month. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL PIANOS.—"They are unsurpassed for volume and sweetness of tone, elasticity of touch and durability; they are perfect and superior to any others made in this country, &c., &c."—Testimonial of the most celebrated artists. Warranted for six years. Warerooms Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

SUNLIGHT WITHIN MY HEART.—SONG. "Wait, Love, until the War is Over," with picture. "Soldier's Happy Return," mazurka. "Young Eph's Lament." Each 30c. New Accordion Instructor, over 200 tunes, 60c. New Concertina Instructor, over 200 tunes, 60c., mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIRSSON'S PIANO-FORTES.—J. PIRSSON respectfully informs his old customers and friends that he has opened a PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM at No. 25 Howard-st., where, in addition to his new pianos he will repair, exchange, buy and sell second-hand pianos.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS WITH patent improvements, found in no others, giving wonderful power and sweetness of tone. Also, pianos and melodeons. G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $100 and $125; with pedals, $200 to $500. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

J. F. REICHENBACH, PIANO FORTE TUNER and repairer, No. 15 West Houston-st., near Broadway, New-York. New and second-hand pianos for sale and to let.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN from No. 239 Broadway, July 6, 1864, the following UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS or STOCKS, viz.: 5-20 six per cent., dated May 1, 1862: Nos. 109 to 111 inclusive; Nos. 65,985 to 66,004 inclusive; Nos. 66,726 to 66,737 inclusive; Nos. 71,665 to 71,674 inclusive.

Viz.: five per cent. U. S. Coupon Bonds or Stocks, due 1874:

Nos. 2,282 to 2,285 inclusive, dated Aug. 11, 1858.
Nos. 8,156 and 8,160, dated Aug. 11, 1858.
No. 2,509, dated Aug. 12, 1858.
No. 6,334, dated Aug. 17, 1858.
No. 13,108, dated Feb. 4, 1859.
No. 14,918, dated Feb. 15, 1859.

All of the above Bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each. Also, Soldiers' Bounty Fund Stock of the City of New-York, Nos. 44, 45, 46, 118, 119 and 120, of $5,000 each. Also, 32 Shares of Broadway Bank Stock.

Whosoever will return the above Bonds and Stocks to the Broadway Bank, or to John S. Young, Chief of the New-York Detective Force, No. 300 Mulberry-st., will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating any of the above Bonds or Stocks, as the payment of them has been stopped.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396 for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 29 William-st.

HORSE LOST—STRAYED FROM YONKERS, on the morning of the 5th of July, a bright bay horse, long tail, 16 hands high, with one white hind foot, and in good condition; when last seen was at King's Bridge, going toward Fordham Hill. Whoever will return him to the subscribers at Yonkers, or to the King's Bridge Hotel, will be liberally rewarded.
SPEEDLING & LAURENCE.
YONKERS, July 6, 1864.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE RAID.

The Rebels Checked at Monocacy Bridge.

THEY TURN TAIL.

A FAST-DAY PROCLAMATION.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 7.

The following particulars were gathered at headquarters from the information received there tonight. This afternoon the rebel advance made an effort to gain the bridge over the Monocacy.

Gen. WALLACE, with only a small portion of his force, moved out to check them. Gen. WALLACE formed his line about a mile eastward of the town, and shortly after 4 o'clock fighting commenced, and lasted with more or less severity up to 8 o'clock, when the rebels, after being three times repulsed, finally retired, leaving us in possession of the ground.

During the action several shells fell into the city, but did no damage of moment. The citizens viewed the fight from the house-tops and from the outskirts.

Gen. WALLACE is confident of holding Frederick.

We have no estimate of the killed and wounded. Reinforcements are rapidly pushing forward, and there is every reason to believe that the movement of the enemy will result only in disappointment and disaster to the rebel cause.

Proclamation for a Day of Humiliation and Prayer.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7.

The President, in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, has issued a proclamation appointing the first Thursday in August next as a day of humiliation and prayer for the people of the United States, recommending them to confess and repent of their manifold sins, and implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty; and to pray, that if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States be established throughout the States; that the rebels may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance, that they may not be utterly destroyed; that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that amity and fraternity may be restored and peace established throughout our borders.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Later from City Point—Heavy Firing Near Petersburgh—Nearly all the Sick and Wounded Removed from City Point.

WASHINGTON, Thursday July 7.

The mail steamer *Keyport* arrived here this morning.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the hour at which the *Keyport* left City Point, heavy firing was heard there from the direction of Petersburgh, but it was not known at City Point whether the firing was anything more than an artillery duel.

The *Keyport* brought up Mr. JOEL PARR and his family, refugees from Virginia. Mr. PARR resided in Prince George County, about thirteen miles southeast of Petersburgh, and was the only man in the county who proved true to the old flag. He was arrested by the rebel authorities for his Union sentiments, and committed to prison; but was released a few days ago, and succeeded in making his way to our lines with his family.

The hospitals at City Point have been cleared of nearly all the sick and wounded, and many members of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions are on their way home.

Unsuccessful Attempt at a Surprise—A Colonel Blunders—Details of Wilson's Raid.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 2, 1864.

The attempt on the part of Gen. SMITH to carry one of the enemy's salients in his front on Thursday night, resulted in more casualties than was at first believed. Not less than 150 men were wounded, principally by shells, and, with scarcely an exception, the injuries were of a most terrible character.

The officer upon whom the blame is thrown for the miscarriage of the plan, is Col. WM. F. BARTON, of the Forty-eighth New-York, commanding Second Brigade, TURNER's division, Tenth Corps, which is on duty before Petersburgh. The attack was intended as a surprise, and orders were issued to the brigade commanders to move cautiously forward, one company at a time, under cover of a piece of woods on the left of the line. Instead of obeying these orders, Col. BARTON is charged with having moved his brigade directly out over the breastworks in a field, fully exposed to the view of the enemy. This singular action, of course showed the rebels that some movement was on foot, and they immediately opened a heavy-artillery fire from their batteries on the left bank of the Appomattox. Gen. SMITH immediately ordered the troops to withdraw and abandon for the time the effort to advance his lines. Col. BARTON, I understand, has been placed under arrest, and his conduct will be inquired into. Many are inclined to believe that he will be able to give a satisfactory explanation of his course on this occasion, as his career hitherto has won him a good reputation for soldierly conduct. He handled his brigade very gallantly at Cold Harbor, and was officially complimented therefor by Gen. SMITH, while his services for more than two years in the Department of the South, at Fort Wagner, Olustee and elsewhere, were quite creditable. At Wagner he was wounded very seriously.

In the affair Gen. SMITH narrowly escaped being a victim to sharpshooters. Capt. BUTLER, one of the General's aids, was badly wounded in the knee while standing by his side in conversation with him. Capt. FLEMING, another member of Gen. SMITH's staff, was seriously bruised by a fragment of shell, which hit him in the chest and caused him to fall from his horse.

A 30-pound gun which has been placed in position at the Jordan House, nearly a mile in rear of our picket-line, sends a shell every fifteen minutes in the direction of Petersburgh. On Thursday night the town was set on fire at about 12 o'clock, by the explosion of one of these missiles, and the conflagration lasted until morning. Many buildings must have been burned. Scarcely a day passes without the development of some new batteries by the enemy. They get their pieces into position in ravines on the left bank of the Appomattox, whence they pour an enfilading fire upon our works, and it is difficult to dislodge them. Our own fortifications, are, however, so well protected by traverses, that little damage is done to the men.

I have obtained a fuller account of WILSON's cavalry raid than that sent to you yesterday. At daylight on Wednesday, June 22, the expedition set out from Zion Church, near the extreme left of the army, and consisted of the Third Division of SHERIDAN's cavalry and KAUTZ's division of cavalry troops, attached to Gen. BUTLER's army. In the last-named division there were only two brigades of two regiments each, the brigade Commanders being Cols. SPEAR and WEST, and the entire force numbered nearly 7,000 mounted men, beside eighteen pieces of artillery, and a wagon and ambulance train sufficiently large for all probable requirements. The Weldon Railroad at Ream's Station was the point first aimed at. Here a guard of a few rebels were found, and a train of cars. The guard left in a hurry, when the troops made short work of destroying the tracks, and burning up the cars and depot buildings. Leaving Ream's, the expedition took the Boydtown Plank Road, following it down to Dinwiddie Court-house. Thence it moved north, striking and cutting the Southside Railroad at Church Crossing, where the depot buildings and some saw mills were fired and consumed. Ford's Station, also on the Southside Railroad, was next visited. Here two trains were found, loaded with refugees from Petersburgh, who were removed from the cars. The trains were then burned, together with all public property, and the command was engaged afterwards until Thursday morning in destroying the track—a work which was very thoroughly performed. Making an early start, the expedition next marched to Wilson's Station, next to Wellsville, and afterwards to Black's and White's, playing havoc at each place. Among the property destroyed at Wellsville were 350 bales of cotton.

Moving from Black's and White's they moved northwestward to Nottaway Court-house, and thence to Berksville, the junction of the Southside and Danville Road, KAUTZ's division having the advance and WILSON's covering the rear. At Nottaway WILSON was informed that W. H. F. LEE, with a strong cavalry force, was following him, and he determined on remaining to watch his movements while KAUTZ went on uninterruptedly in the work of destruction.

At Berksville KAUTZ found that the enemy had been apprized of his approach by couriers who had been stationed on the road, and therefore had had time to load up seventeen trains with wounded and army stores, and dispatch them away. There were still, however, thirty-seven wounded remaining, and large quantities of corn and fodder. KAUTZ at once set his men at work destroying the track on both roads and all the public buildings. All Thursday night was spent in this work.

On the morning of the 26th (Friday) marching was again resumed. Reaching Price's Station, on the Danville road, KAUTZ was rejoined by WILSON, who had meanwhile had a fight with LEE, which had resulted in the utter discomfiture of the rebels, with a loss on our side of eight killed and sixty wounded. From Price's Station the column continued its route southwardly along the line of the road, successively reaching Meherrin and Keysville Stations, completely destroying the track all along the way from Berksville down.

Leaving Keysville on Saturday, June 25, at daylight, the column reached Roanoke Station on the Staunton road, late in the afternoon, still continuing to destroy the track as they advanced. Here a considerable force of the enemy, with some artillery, was discovered in a line of works on the south bank, covering the approaches to the immense trestle-bridge which spans the river at Staunton. It was suggested to Gen. WILSON that one division should cross the river above the bridge and attack the enemy by the flank and in reverse, but he was of opinion that he could carry the place by a direct assault. The force was thereupon dismounted and deployed to the right and left of the road, and several attempts were made before night set in to reach the north end of the bridge. The fire of the enemy, both musketry and artillery, was, however, so excessively hot, that all the attempts to carry the position failed, and at 10 P. M. Gen. WILSON gave the order to withdraw. The First Division first moved away, KAUTZ holding the front until it was safely off, and at daybreak the whole command was on the road to Willisburgh. Our loss in the attacks on Staunton Bridge was about 150 killed and wounded. Among the killed was Capt. REYNOLDS, Company I, Eleventh Pennsylvania, and among the wounded were Major ACKERLY, Major CURTIS, of the First District of Columbia, and Capt. PIKE, of Cincinnati.

The column passed through Willisburgh and Christianville, and crossed on Monday night at the Tithe House of Sussex County. Thence the march was continued to Smoky Ordinary, thence across Nottaway and Sapony Creeks. On Monday, LEE reappeared on the left flank of the column, and several small skirmishes occurred, but he failed to seriously interrupt the march.

The sufferings of the men and horses from fatigue, heat and dust were almost beyond endurance. They had been working night and day, with scarcely a moment's sleep except that which was obtained uneasily in their saddles, from the time the expedition set out. Hundreds of horses had to be abandoned every day, and on one occasion alone WILSON's division shot 478, which were jaded and useless for present need. Of these, however, the greater portion were replaced by captures. Sixty horses and their guard were captured in one day.

All along the route of the expedition negroes flocked to join them and come into our lines. Thousands of these people of both ages and sexes, came and marched along with the column. Some of the more fortunate obtained vehicles of every possible variety, in which they had hurriedly placed their household stuff, and thus accompanied the force. The dismounted soldiers also provided themselves with carts, buggies and wagons, and the train gradually became swollen into a caravan of a dozen miles in length, which was a great impediment to the movement of the column.

Sapony Creek was crossed about noon on Tuesday last, and the march was continued towards Stony Creek. It was Gen. WILSON's design to make directly for Ream's Station, because of information received from Gen. MEADE previous to his setting out to the effect that on his return he would find the left of the Army of the Potomac extended to that point.

About 4 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday the last of the column came up with what afterwards proved to be HAMPTON's cavalry, which disputed the passage of Stony Creek. Skirmishing continued all night, under cover of which the column moved by the left flank, and succeeded in crossing Stony Creek and reaching Boydtown Plank-road, by which it was intended to reach the road leading to the right to Reams' Station.

Early on Wednesday morning the advance discovered a strong force of rebel infantry formed in line of battle across the road leading to the station. Our force tried to form to accept battle. KAUTZ took the right and got into line, sustaining and repulsing, and making attacks for some hours, while WILSON was trying to get into line. A sudden attack of the enemy from the rear broke our line in the centre and cut our force in two. The whole artillery, and the Fifth and Twenty-second New-York and Second Ohio Cavalry were thrown back upon KAUTZ by the attack, and with this portion of WILSON's and his own division he fell back from his position for five miles, through woods and swamps, toward Rowanty Creek, across which he managed to get his horse, after being obliged to abandon his artillery, which was inextricably mired.

All the wounded and contrabands, together with the train, fell into the hands of the enemy.

The anxious suspense in which the army has been during the last twenty-four hours in regard to the fate of WILSON, was happily terminated last night by information received at headquarters that he had succeeded in getting the remainder of his command across the Blackwater, and was making toward the lines of the army.

The Sixth Corps also returned last night from Ream's Station, whither it had gone to relieve WILSON. I hear that it brought off the entire lot of abandoned guns, which it with difficulty accomplished, as new wheels had to be fitted to the carriages, to replace those which KAUTZ had destroyed before he relinquished the pieces.

The caissons and ammunition were destroyed, so that little of our spoils got into the hands of the enemy after all. H. J. W.

Return of the Anderson Zouaves—Gen. Getty Returned to his Command—A New Commander at West Point—Wounded Officers of the Sixty-sixth New-York Volunteers—The "Fighting Chaplain"—The Brooklyn Fourteenth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 3, 1864.

The Sixty-second New-York Volunteers, Col. NEVIN, reached Washington this morning from the front, by the mail-boat, in route for New-York, its term of service having expired as a three years' regiment.

The regiment now numbers, of those going home, eighty enlisted men, under the following officers: Col. Nevin, Lieut.-Col T. P. Hamilton, Surgeon F. G. Grinner, Assistant-Surgeon J. Reagles, Jr., Adjt. Samuel C. Thunit, Quartermaster Wm. Brady, Chaplain Jno. Harvey, Capt. Wm. Ackerman, Capt. Wm. Davis, Capt. George H. Eddy, Capt. Wm. H. Baker, Lieut. E. H. Morris, Lieut. Wm. Moore, Lieut. L. J. Stevens, Lieut. W. W. Sherman, Lieut. Jno. T. Cumming, Lieut. Wm. Barnet, Lieut. Samuels, Lieut. Sanford J. Dockstader, and Lieut. Wm. Milligan.

The regiment leaves eighty-seven reënlisted veterans in the field, who will be used exclusively as skirmishers and sharpshooters on detached service.

This regiment retires from the field with laurels second to none among those of our veteran organizations which have numerous battles inscribed on their banners. The following are the general engagements in which the Sixty-second has taken part: "Williamsburgh," "Fair Oaks," "Turkey Bend," "Malvern Hill," "Chantilly," "South Mountain," "Antietam," "First" and "Second Fredericksburgh," "Mary's Hill," May 3, 1863; "Gettysburgh," "Rappahannock Station," "Wilderness," "Spottsylvania," "Cold Harbor," and "Petersburgh."

During its term of service the regiment has lost six hundred and fifty men, embracing killed and wounded.

Gen. GETTY, commanding Second Division, Sixth Corps, wounded at the Wilderness battle, returned to his command on the 29th ultimo.

Col. J. C. TIDBALL, long connected with the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, has been ordered to West Point to assume the position as commandant of cadets.

The following officers of the Sixty-sixth New-York Volunteers are reported as wounded or prisoners: Lieut.-Col. Ira H. Hammell, 18th June; Maj. P. Nelson, 18th June; Adjt. A. Nelson, 18th June; Capt. B. H. Davis, 22d June; Sergt.-Maj. Serring, 22d June.

Chaplain BARBER, (known in the army as the "fighting Chaplain,") of the Second Regiment United States Sharpshooters, has returned from the front in order to undergo a surgical operation. It seems that the bullet which he received at Mine Run has never been dislodged, but activity at the front of late has rendered the wound extremely painful, which makes it necessary that the operation, long deferred, should be made forthwith.

Companies I and K of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, numbering, all told, about twenty-one men, reached Washington by the mail-boat this morning from the front, en route for home, their term of service having just expired. These old veterans will be welcomed home on Wednesday next. KIRKE.

Break in the Oswego Canal.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 7.

A culvert on the Phoenix level of the Oswego Canal has gone out. It cannot be repaired under two or three days.

Turf Record.

EXCITING TROT AT THE UNION COURSE, L. I.—MATCH FOR $1,000 BETWEEN MOLLY PITCHER AND MINNIE—FIVE HEATS TROTTED.

The match between these two celebrated trotting mares, which had considerably exercised their several partisans in sporting circles, came off at the Union Course yesterday (Thursday) afternoon.

SUMMARY.

Dan Mace named, s. m. Minnie	2	1	1	2	1
Hiram Woodruff, named b. m. Molly Pitcher	1	2	2	1	2

TIME.

First Heat.—First quarter, 00:41½; half mile, 1:24; the mile, 2:46¾.
Second Heat—First quarter, 00:42; half mile, 1:24; the mile, 2:44¾.
Third Heat—First quarter, 00:41; half mile, 1:23½; the mile, 2:45½.
Fourth Heat—First quarter, 00:41¾; half mile, 1:25; the mile, 2:47.
Fifth Heat—Half mile, 1:27; the mile, 2:49½.

First Heat.—Betting 100 to 40 on *Molly*—the backers of *Minnie* shy. After three vain attempts at scoring had been made, 100 to 80 was offered on *Molly*. At the fourth attempt they got off in a fair start—*Minnie* taking a slight lead to the turn and increasing it to a length as she rounded it to the quarter pole, soon after passing which she went off her feet, and *Molly* closing, passed her, and at the half mile led two lengths. *Minnie* being continually up and down enabled *Molly* to increase her lead to six lengths past the three-quarter pole, and rounding into the home-stretch, up which she came an easy winner by three lengths.

Second Heat.—Offers to lay 3 to 1 on *Molly*, but little betting, as the partisans of *Minnie* were shy of investing, deeming the race over. *Minnie*, in a fair send off, took the lead, and maintained it to the turn, where *Molly* broke, giving her opponent a strong lead, which she increased to four or five lengths at the quarter pole. But little alteration took place down the back stretch. At the half-mile both were off their feet, but *Minnie*, getting down quickly, took a lead of two lengths. At the lower turn *Molly* began to close the gap, but dropped off again, and *Minnie* led three legths up the home stretch. At the distance *Molly* came again, but failed in catching *Minnie*, who passed the score a clever winner by a length and a half.

Third Heat.—Two to one, and subsequently $100 to $70 on *Molly*. At the third attempt *Minnie* got away with a slight lead. At the turn *Molly* broke—giving *Minnie* a lead of two lengths to the quarter pole—which she increased taking the back stretch. At the half mile both were up and down. *Minnie* leading past the three-quarters; but making the home stretch turn *Molly* settled down to her work, and an exciting struggle ensued, but at the half distance *Molly* broke up, and *Minnie* passed the score a clever victress by half a length.

Fourth Heat.—100 to 40 on *Minnie*. In the second attempt *Minnie* took a slight lead, increasing it round the turn to a length, and at the quarter to two. In the back stretch both were up and down, but at the half mile *Minnie* broke badly, giving *Molly* the lead, which she increased to two lengths, rounding the home-stretch turn—*Molly* maintaining her lead to the end, and winning handily, by a length and a half.

Fifth Heat.—Each had now won two heats, and in this, the final one, *Molly* was the favorite at odds of 5 to 2 on her. In a good start *Minnie* took the lead to the turn, where both broke, *Molly* taking the lead as they rounded it. At the quarter-pole, *Minnie* got down to her work, closed the gap quickly, and down the back stretch led *Molly* two lengths, which she increased past the half-mile to the three-quarters—*Molly* being up and down all the time—*Minnie* coming round the home-stretch turn with a strong lead of two lengths to the distance—halfway, *Molly* tried to close the gap, but in vain, but breaking badly under the whip, *Minnie* won easily with three lengths to spare.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. MASSACHUSETTS.

The second eleven of the New-York Cricket Club played a match at East Cambridge, Boston, on the 4th inst., against the second eleven of the Boston Club, which resulted in a victory for the New-Yorkers, the score standing 77 to 50 in the first innings, which determined the game, as the full two innings could not be played out.

On Tuesday the first eleven of New-York met the eleven of the State of Massachusetts on the same ground, to contend for the laurels of victory. New-York took the first innings, in which they obtained the good score of 126, out of which Messrs. HIGHAM made 43 (not out;) HUDSON, 15; BYRON, 24, and the remainder adding only single figures. Massachusetts scored 94 in their first innings, and in the second innings of New-York they only added 61 runs, leaving Massachusetts 94 to get to win, which they obtained for the loss of three wickets, Messrs. EATON scoring 45 and BLANCHARD 36 (not out,) Massachusetts thus winning with seven wickets to spare.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. JAMES L. MILLER, who has been President of the Hoboken Turtle Club for the past five years, has just been presented by the members of the club with a beautiful gold badge as a testimonial of their respect and regard for him. The pin is made in the shape of a circle, upon which is engraved:

"President
Hoboken Turtle Club,
1864."

In the centre of the pin is placed a small turtle, made also of solid gold, and the back enameled in green. It is exquisitely finished, and is an almost life-like representation of the lucious shell fish, so highly esteemed, heartily enjoyed and frequently indulged in by the *bon vivants* of the club. The Hoboken Turtle Club is perhaps the oldest of the kind in this country, having been organized in 1798, and is composed of some of our best and most prominent citizens.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRST ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ALUMNI OF ST. JOHN'S.—The first annual dinner of the Alumni Association of St. John's College was given last evening at Delmonico's. About sixty gentlemen, including invited guests, sat down to an elegant entertainment, which was enlivened by numerous toasts and speeches. Among the guests were Bishop ROSECRANS, of Cincinnati; Bishop BAYLEY, of Newark; Col. MARTIN MCMAHON, of Gen. DIX's Staff, and Rev. Mr. DALY. Mr. THEBAND, President of the association, opened the festivities with a congratulatory address to the alumni of the college, and gave as the first toast the President of the United States, which was drunk with great enthusiasm. The remaining toasts related exclusively to the college, its founders and patrons.

A BROADWAY STORE ROBBED OF OVER $1,000 WORTH OF GOODS.—On the night of the 4th inst. the store of Messrs. GURNEY & SONS, No. 707 Broadway, was entered and robbed of a massive silver pitcher, valued at $500; also two gold medals, seven silver medals, and two bronze medals. All the stolen property is valued at over $1,000. CHAS. GOODWATER, a porter, late in the employ of the firm, was yesterday taken into custody by Officer BOOKSTAVER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery. The house of the prisoner was searched, and photographic materials and other property, valued at about $25, was found under a bed in his room. These articles, the accused admitted, he had taken from Messrs. GURNEY's establishment. He was committed to answer by Justice DODGE.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH IN NINTH-STREET.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a little girl, named MARY E. CERRY, aged three years, residing with her mother in the tenement-house No. 315 Ninth-street, was burned to death in consequence of her clothes taking fire. Mrs. CERRY left her premises for about fifteen minutes, and when she returned she found the clothes of deceased in flames. Death ensued soon after. Two other children were also considerably burned, in their efforts to extinguish the fire. It is supposed that the accident was caused by the children playing with fire in the stove. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body.

SUICIDE BY TAKING POISON.—An unknown man, aged about 40 years, was found lying insensible on the sidewalk, corner of Fifth-street and Avenue D, by the Eleventh Precinct Police. He died soon after being conveyed to the station-house. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, when Dr. BOUTON made a post-mortem examination. It was apparent that death was caused by laudanum, probably administered by himself. Deceased was dressed in a black coat and pants and India rubber shoes. He had lost his left hand.

RECRUITING SUBSTITUTES.—Capt. MANIERRE, Provost-Marshal of the Eighth District, within the last thirty days, enlisted over a hundred men as substitutes for private parties desirous to be represented in the army. Eleven such substitutes were mustered in on Wednesday.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.—Orders were received yesterday morning from Washington, directing all officers of the regular army, now on recruiting duty in or near this City, to report at once to Gen. HAYES, as mustering officers, to muster in militia regiments.

FUNERAL OF GEN. MORRIS.—The funeral of Gen. MORRIS will take place to-day at 12 o'clock, from Trinity Chapel, on Twenty-sixth-street. Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD requests the officers of the First Division to attend.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—Detectives CORWIN and FROST arrested two men, yesterday, named JAMES FERRIS and MARK LEVY, on the charge of passing counterfeit $2 bills, purporting to be issues of the Bank of Saratoga Springs. Some $10 of spurious bills was found upon their persons. The accused were taken before Justice PERRY and committed for examination.

ANOTHER DRAFT.—The last supplementary draft to furnish 27 men for the Third Congressional District (Brooklyn) failed to secure the desired number, and another draft will be made to-day to fill up deficiencies. Twelve men are required and 24 names will be drawn. The Wards to be drawn from are the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Eleventh and Twentieth. The wheel will be put in motion at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.—A portion of the boss bakers of Brooklyn resolved, last week, to increase the price of bread from 5 to 10 cents per loaf, but it appears that the heads of several large establishments refuse to come into the agreement, and hence there is no uniformity. Those who ignore the combination charge 6 and 12 cents per loaf.

THE BROOKLYN MILITIA.—No orders have yet been received by the militia of this city to prepare for another Maryland campaign. Some information may be received to-day, however, from Gen. DURYEA, who is expected from Albany, where he was summoned by Gov. SEYMOUR shortly after the President's call for troops was issued.

WORK ON THE NEW COURT-HOUSE SUSPENDED.—The carpenters engaged on the Kings County Caurt-house have suspended work. They were receiving $2 75 per day, and demanded $3, which the bosses refused to pay. Hence the suspension.

Williamsburgh.

DEATH BY INJURIES.—Coroner BARRETT concluded an inquest yesterday, at No. 112 Second-street, E. D., on the body of Mrs. MARY ANN VYSE, 64 years of age, who came to her death by injuries. Mrs. V., in company with several members of her family, was out sailing on the East River, on the 4th inst., and came in collision with a schooner. Mrs. VYSE was knocked overboard, receiving injuries which subsequently caused her death. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE DRAFT IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.—The supplemental draft for the Second Congressional District took place yesterday, at the Provost-Marshal's office, No. 26 Grand-street, Eastern District. The attendance of people was quite large. The deficiency to be made up is about 116, to supply which 348 names were drawn.

The Fire at Saratoga—The Loss $70,000.

From the Troy Times, July 6.

Exaggerated rumors of yesterday's fire at Saratoga have spread throughout the country, calculated to injure the national watering-place. In fact our telegraphic report from New-York this morning conveyed to us the news (promptly contradicted by Manager BUELL, of the Troy office,) that nearly all the hotels in Saratoga had been burned. The thriving village was visited by a large fire, yesterday, it is true, and the escape from a severe conflagration was very narrow; but Saratoga is fully itself—its caravansery hotels and pleasant gardens, its Broadway and Congress Spring untouched by the elements.

Between one and two o'clock, Dr. BEDORTHA's large water-cure establishment was discovered to be on fire. Accounts differ as to whether the origin was in the roof from fire-crackers, or in the kitchen, where an "independence dinner" was cooking. The wooden part of the building was soon in a blaze, and ere long the entire structure, large and well appointed, was burned. The citizens were naturally alarmed. Their best engine was at the Whitehall fireman's muster, and the wind was blowing a gale. With the remaining machines, however, the Saratogians all worked heroically. On the arrival of the train from Troy, Conductor MCCAFFREY started for Ballston Spa, and in *thirty-five minutes* returned with two machines, which rendered noble service. The spread of the fire to the buildings adjoining Dr. BEDORTHA's was rapid. The patients, one hundred and fifty in number, made their escape without injury—and all rumors as to loss of life are groundless. BROWN's jewelry store, a confectionery and shirt and collar store, together with Mrs. CARVER's large boarding-house, were burned. H. R. BROWN, owner of the stores, lost $4,000 above his insurance. The fire spread backward to Hamilton-street, burning the ice-house at Union Hall.

And here a struggle with the elements commenced. For a long time it was a matter of doubt whether or not Saratoga would be blotted out of watering-place existence—for a season, at least. Had the Crescent been destroyed, Union Hall would have gone; Congress Hall would have followed, and the flames could scarcely have been checked before the greater part of the village was in ashes. Saratoga escaped a great peril. By tearing down the gymnasium of Dr. HAMILTON's Institute, the fire was stopped at the Crescent—the key of an important position. On the other side, the flames were arrested near the Clarendon. Thus, none of the great hotels were burned; and the loss is estimated by careful judges at from $50,000 to $70,000, upon which there is an insurance of about $40,000. Dr. BEDORTHA's loss is about $25,000. About 4 o'clock the fire was well subdued, and all danger was over. Of course, great excitement prevailed in the village, and it is natural that wild rumors should have spread in reference to the fire. It was known in Troy about 3 o'clock, and our steam companies expected a call.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Fourth of July—Political Matters—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, July 4, 1864.

There is no general celebration here to-day, but every one observes the anniversary as he sees fit. There is a military demonstration at Camp Douglas, to which the public have been invited, and numerous picnics, steamboat and railroad excursions, &c. The great Democratic *show* being postponed, we are even without that attraction.

There is not much life or animation yet in the political canvass in this State. The Union party is quietly organizing, forming campaign clubs, &c., but beyond this little will be done until the Democrats show their hands. The Congressional nominations thus far are regarded as most excellent. Mr. INGERSOLL will undoubtedly be nominated for the full term in LOVEJOY's district.

Military matters are unusually quiet. There are but few enlistments, as this State is far ahead of her quotas. The prisoners at Rock Island made a stampede last week, but have all been retaken. There are continual arrivals of greybacks, sent up by SHERMAN. I notice that the Governors of Illinois and Indiana are making efforts to release new men in the old regiments whose terms have expired. These men enlisted for three years, they received bounties for three years, and the States were credited for three years' men. Their assignment to regiments whose time expired within six months or a year after their enlistment does not release them, and the War Department is right in making them fulfill their part of the contract.

The annual commencement of the University of Chicago, took place last week. The exercises were more than usually interesting. There were twenty-four graduates from the Law Department, and ten from the Literary. A large portion of the Senior and Junior classes have enlisted in the hundred day regiments. Four D. D's. and one LL. D. were created.

There was rather an unusual occurrence here yesterday. An immense religious meeting was held in the building erected for the Democratic National Convention, on the Lake Shore, presided over by the Mayor of the city. It was held under the auspices of Rev. E. PAYSON HAMMOND, the celebrated evangelist, who has been laboring in this city for several weeks past, with much success. So the Democratic wigwam may be considered as dedicated.

Crop prospects have greatly improved within the past few weeks. There have been frequent and copious rains all over the West in that time, which have done much to repair the damages of the previous drouth. But, still, the season is too far advanced to admit of the remedy being complete. Wheat, oats and grass have especially suffered, and vegetables and small fruits, which mature about this time, are decidedly "short." If we are favored with the usual absence of frost in the Fall, there will be a usual yield of corn. In about two-thirds of the State, however, the effects of the drouth have not been seriously felt, and our Egyptian neighbors even talk of splendid crops. Wisconsin, as a whole, has suffered most, as her great staple is Spring wheat. And yet, in the aggregate, we shall work for a fair crop when the harvest is in. This is the time when croakers are usually most busy in sending forth adverse reports, from interested motives, and for these we have to make all due allowance.

Our Western farmers are holding on to their wool this season "like grim death." They are, apparently, afraid to sell at any price lest they may not realize the extreme limit, and being mostly "forehanded" they are not obliged to sell until they get ready. They may as well have all that is to be made out of this business as the middlemen and speculators. Theirs is the trouble and expense of production, as well as the risk of low prices. The clip of the West is unusually large this year, especially in Iowa, which is to be the great wool-growing State of the Union. However, Illinois is ahead at present, and may retain its ascendency unless cotton and sugar growing become more profitable. By-the-way, I have not heard much about cotton or sorghum recently. At the opening of the season it was reported that thousands of acres would be planted to the former in the southern and central parts of the State, but Winter lingered so long in the lap of Spring that I infer that the prospect of a crop was so discouraging that little was done in this line.

The Cleveland Convention.

WENDELL PHILLIPS VS. THE INDEPENDENT.

The *Independent* of this week contains another letter from Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS. He says, by way of introduction:

"I have no wish to answer your extended criticism on my letter. If you are content with your position, I am more than satisfied with mine, and stand cheerfully, indeed proudly, on the ground of my letter—not that the Cleveland platform is a faultless creed or an inspired Bible, but that it was the work of Abolitionists, and is the highest Anti-Slavery idea yet reached in American politics.

I write mainly to protest (and an Abolitionist writing to an Abolitionist, you must allow me to do so with some little indignation) against your special pleading in the matter of ROBERT SMALL. His absence or presence at Baltimore does not affect the argument. I supposed him there; so did and still does the country; and the Baltimore Convention acted on the question of rejecting him and his fellow black delegates *as if he were present*. Neither does the size of the islands we hold in South Carolina affect the argument. There are several thousand Northerners living there, owning plantations and raising crops—perhaps a million of Northern money invested there by private citizens alone. Indeed, a Yankee town has existed there more than two years. The delegates thence were summarily turned out of the Baltimore house. But Florida, without a quarter of the claim—where, indeed, we have nothing deserving the name of a settlement, nothing but a name and its appendage—is admitted to a seat. Florida—where, when Mr. LINCOLN wished to set up a Government, he exported a shipload of Northerners, and they could not get a foothold! Don't try, then, to throw dust in our eyes by talking about small islands. Every sane man knows that South Carolina was rejected because she sent black delegates. No evasion can rub that spot out of Baltimore garments, and it is of too much significance to be omitted or confused in an Anti-Slavery record."

Mr. PHILLIPS concludes as follows:

"Remember I am not a politician, but mainly an agitator—my special work being to make *party progress possible*. I shall never succeed by doing, as you are now doing, filing down my protests against their shortcomings and joining in their support. If LINCOLN is reëlected and repeats for another four years the indecision, heartlessness and infamous pandering to negrophobia and the slave power which have marked his last four, no adherent of Baltimore can rebuke him, for Baltimore has renominated him with fulsome and unmixed approbation of his course. I am glad to see your protest, however slight. After another such four years, he will fairly turn to any of them now silent, who shall then blame him, and say, "Have I not gone on to do during my second term just what you praised me for in my first?"

Which party is best serving the country, that which says *just what it thinks*—'Idler, sluggard, open your eyes, wake up and work while it is day'—or the men of Baltimore, who, kneeling to a man whom half of them believe to be idler, sluggard, and blundering, cry, 'How admirable your energy! how faultless your policy! Please go on, and be hereafter just what you have been.'

Heaven will not hold such guiltless of the evils unnecessarily brought on this bleeding land."

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 4.

Important movements are going on here, the details of which would be "contraband."

There is no news from Arkansas and Gen. CARR's fight some days since.

There have been no arrivals from White or Arkansas Rivers for the past two days, but Gen. STEELE has ample supplies, and no anxiety is felt here for his position.

The city Government appointed by Gen. WASHBURNE is moving along smoothly, and gives satisfaction to the loyal portion of the people, and many semi-secesh have expressed their satisfaction. Col. HARRIS is known to be an earnest patriot, who devotes his whole energies to the proper discharge of his duties as Military Mayor.

Gen. HATCH has reported to Gen. WASHBURNE for duty.

The weather is very hot.

Fort McClary Garrisoned.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN AMONG THE PRIVATES.

BANGOR, Thursday, July 7.

Company A, State Guard, which was ordered to garrison Fort McClary, left this forenoon with 103 men.

Among the privates was Vice-President HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$5,000	Amer. Gold	273⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R	129¾
100	Erie Railway...b3	113⅛	100	do.........b3	129¾
100	do	113⅜	300	do.........snw	130
600	do.........b3	113⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts	110¾
200	do.........s3	113¼	100	do	110⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R....b3	131	200	do.........b3	110¾
800	Reading R	136⅛	200	do	110⅛
400	do	136⅝	200	Cleve. & Tol. R	137½
400	do.........b15	137¾	100	Chi. & R. Isl	111¼
200	M. S. & N. I. R	91¾	100	P., F. W. & C..b2	112⅛
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	50¾			

[Advertisement.]

RICH READING.—Our Social Relations—Marriage—The Mitten; to whom and when to give it—Does he love me?

"Oh, happy they—the happiest of their kind,—
Whom gentle stars unite, and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend."

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[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Neptune, from Bremen—Mr. Herschaft and brother, Z. Schnell, Maria Schnell, Fernande Schnell, Maria Bohne and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 35 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon sets... 9 53
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 36 | Gov. Island..11 25 | Hell Gate...12 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 7.

Cleared.

Steamers Trade Wind, Babbidge, Port Royal, P. N. Spofford; Franklin, Young, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.
Ship Charlotte, Barstow, London, Nesmith & Son.
Barks E. A. Louder, (Br.,) Dennis, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Almena, Swan, San Francisco, R. W. Cooley.
Brigs Fortunata Parodi, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Penarth Roads, C. D. Georgiades; Dispatch, (Br.,) Grozier, Glace Bay, Bassett & Nickerson; Princess Alice, (Br.,) Means, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; J. Congdon, Forbes, Yarmouth, N. S., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Attivo, (Ital.,) Morll, Antwerp, Holmboe & Balchen.
Schooners Robert Bruce, Gregory, Philadelphia, W. S. Brown & Co.; George Darby, Rogers, Lingan, Murray & Nephew; Nautilus, Davis, Lingan; Wm. Hunter, Eldridge, Lingan, Murray & Nephew; Lovett Peacock, Lingo, Fortress Monroe, Murray & Nephew; Alethea, Cassidy, Port Royal, S. Godwin; Sea Flower, Chase, New-Bedford, V. B. Nickerson; Elizabeth Davidson, Kelly, Boston, V. B. Nickerson; Hannah D., Chase, Provincetown, Crowell & Paine; M. S. Hathaway, Hathaway, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.
Sloop Adelia, Kelly, Newport.

Arrived.

Steam transport New-Jersey, Hoxie, Newbern, N. C. via Hatteras Inlet 32 hours, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.
Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.
Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to C. J. Hoagland.
Steamer Emma Dunn, Burton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Jas. Hand.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.
Ship Neptune, (Hanov.,) Behrn, Bremen 49 ds., with mdse. and 265 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Bark Anna Frances, (of Sandy Cove, N. S.,) Moorehouse, Glace Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Edmiston Bros.
Brig Emma, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Howe, Sierra Leone, Africa, May 29, with palm-oil, ginger and dry hides to Merchant & Carman.
Brig Loch Lomond, (of Stockton,) Shute, Glace Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to master. Sld. in co. with bark Starlight, for Alexandria, Va.
Schr. J. W. Lindsay, Lewis, Baltimore 5 ds., with iron and wheat to master.
Schr. George H. Hays, Redman, Newbern 3 ds., in ballast to master.
Schr. Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.
Schr. George Gilman, Shaw, Calais 13 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton's Sons.
Schr. James W. McKee, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Petrel, Sears, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.
Schr. M. A. Tuttle, Clark, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.
Schr. Palestine, Cameron, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.
Schr. Brave, Biggs, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.
Schr. M. A. Irvin, Walters, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Schr. S. J. Miles, Rogers, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Schr. John F. Doughty, Smith, Virginia 2 ds., wood.
Schr. Ella Cannon, Ross, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. R. C. Russell, Hudson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. C. H. Van Name, Bush, Virginia 3 ds., wood.
Schr. Charles Rawley, Allen, New-Haven, for Albany.
Schr. Emily C. Denison, Briggs, New-Bedford.
Schr. Kate McLean, Hillock, Huntington.
Schr. Mary, Wilcox, Bridgeport.
Schr. Mount Hope, Spaulding, Providence.
Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Hull, Providence.
Schr. Red Rover, West, Rondout, for Fall River.
WIND—Sunset, W. N. W., light.

Sailed.

July 6—Steamers Washington, Sidon, Admiral Dupont. Ships Chas. D. Merwin, Consignment, Harvest Queen. Barks Mary C. Dyer, R. Murray, Jr., Concordia, Valkgrein.
Brigs Amor, J. R. Nevius.

Spoken, &c.

Brunswick—bark, hence, for Aspinwall, July 4, lat. 37, lon. 72.
Ida Abbot—brig, hence for St. Thomas, June 19, lat. 21, lon. 59.
Nellie—brig, Staples, from New-York for St. Croix, June 27, lat. 28 53.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, July 7—Arr. Triumph, Leghorn; schr. Massachusetts, New-York; bark Howland, Surinam, ship Mayflower, New-Orleans; brigs Gen. Marshall, Baltimore; Rockingham, Elizabethport; yacht Ethan, New-York; brig Marshall, Bissau; schr. Clara L. Sparks, Jacmel; Fawn, Port-au-Prince.
HOLMES' HOLE, July 5—Arr. brig Laura, (Br.,) for New-York; schr. Cheviot, Portland; Lewis Chester, Richard Thompson, and J. J. Hewett, Boston, for Philadelphia; E. & L. Cordery, Emily Fowler, St. George, Julia Ann, Pearl, Yantic, J. Warren, all for Philadelphia; Eclipse, for New-Bedford; Hannah, for Providence; Rambler, from St. John, N. B., for Newport.
Sld. schr. Cheviot, Lewis Chester, R. Thompson, J. S. Hewitt, E. & L. Cordery, Emily Fowler, J. Warren, Eclipse, Rambler, (Br.)
6th—Arr. Jane Fish, for Providence.
Sld. brig Laura, (Br.,) schr. Julia Ann, Pearl, Yantic, Hannah and Jane Fish. 8 A. M., no vessels in port.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 5—Arr. ship Atacamera, Liverpool; bark Flatworths, do.
SALEM, July 6—Arr. schr. Hero, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Sierra Leone, Africa, May 29, bark Helen Maria, for Goree and Cape Verdes; schr. Corria, Huese, for Boston in 10 ds.
Arr. at Halifax, N. S., July 6, brig Alvarado, from New-York.
At Jacmel, June 19, brig Sarah Newhall, for New-York in 5 ds.
At Glace Bay, C. B., June 25, barks Western Sea, for Boston, ldg.; Armenia, for do., do.

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Are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a Collar, but are *Molded and Shaped to fit the Neck*, having a perfect curve *free from angles or breaks*, which is obtained by our patented process, which also secures another *advantage possessed by no other Collar*—viz: *Space for the Cravat* in the Turn-down style, the INSIDE OF WHICH IS PERFECTLY SMOOTH AND FREE FROM PUCKERS, making this Collar, for ease, neatness, and durability, unequaled.
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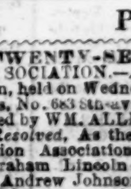

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POLITICAL.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—At a regular meeting of this Association, held on Wednesday evening, July 6, at Headquarters, No. 683 8th-av., the following resolutions were offered by WM. ALLEN, and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, As the sense of the Twenty-second Ward Union Association, that we indorse the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for reëlection to the Presidency and of Andrew Johnson for election to the office of Vice-President, as nominations eminently fit and proper, and most truly and wisely subserving the cause of the Union; and that we will give to such nominees our active and cordial support.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln we have an earnest of the continuance of that policy which has characterized his present Administration and by which he has succeeded in gradually bringing back the republic to the principles and aspirations of the patriots of the Revolution, and by which he will eventually crush out both the rebellion and its unnatural and antichristian provocative.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Andrew Johnson, the convention has given to the country something more than an assurance of its desire to maintain free institutions on American soil, for in him we have the statesman who has sunk party in patriotism, and has blotted out all sectional inclinings in a generous, unconditional and active loyalty.

A. H. UNDERHILL, President.
ROBT. PATERSON, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD.—A MEETING OF the NINETEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will be held at headquarters, Dingledein's, 3d-av., between 59th and 60th sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, July 8, 1864, at 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM H. DE CAMP, President.
ALLEN COOPER, N. YELVERTON, Secretaries.

NINETEENTH WARD.—A MEETING OF the Executive Committee of the XIXth Ward Union Association will be held at headquarters, Dingledein's, 3d-av., between 59th and 60th sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, July 8, 1864, at 8½ o'clock.

EDWARD COLLIN, Chairman.
GEO. J. GREGORY, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—THE PEWS AND CUSHIONS OF a church in the upper part of the City. Apply to S. HYATT, Esq., Nos. 12 and 14 College-place.